

8443! THE HIGH-WATER MARK.

Sworn Circulation of the Los Angeles Times for March, 1891. Total......262.735 coples

Meson Swedish Mission CONFER-ence wil: commence Friday, April 17. and continue over Sunday, April 18, 389, as a follows: Friday 7.30 p. m., saturday 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. Friday 7.30 p. m. saturday 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. and sunday, April 19. an all-day meeting in a had at the Grand Opera House, 110 Main at. Rev. C. Anderson from San Francisco, Rev. J. F. Gilberg from Heedley, Rev. K. Farsman from Burlington, Iowa, and others, are expected to be present. All Scandinavians are cordularly invited. If you have any conditions and the second of the second of the library of the second of the second of the second of the library of the second of the second of the second of the second library of the second the following exhibit:

The attention of advertisers is called to the following exhibit:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. I SET OF CALIFORNIA. I SET OF CALIFORNIA. I COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. I SET OF CALIFORNIA. I SET OF CALIFORNIA OF CALIFOR

[Signed] H. G. OTIS,
[Signed] G. W. CKAWFORD,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 81st day of March, 1891. [SEAL] G. A. DOBINSON, Notary Public,

THE EXHIBIT IN DETAIL.

Advertisers Who Hire Newspaper Space Have a Right to Know the Circulation!

The circulation exhibit in detail for March is as follows:

FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 1... 59,335

FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 14... 59,250

FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 21... 59,200

FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 31... 58,250

FOR THE 3 DAYS ENDED MARCH 31... 26,000 Total..... 262,735

Average per day for the 31 days, 8443THE TIMEs stands ready to exhibit to advertisers its circulation books and presscommercial at any time, as a verification of
its claim above, its charges are fixed on the
only true basis, namely, CIRCULATION, which is guaranteed to be
double that of any local competitive
lournal.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Times Building, Los Angeles

Amusements.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 19, 20, 21 and 22,
SPRAGUE'S COMEDIANS in the f
Parce Comedies,
A SOCIAL

Written for laughing purposes only. Accompanied by the famous Black Hussar and, the representative traveling band of Amera, and magnificent Star Orchestra. Our grand band, arade occurs from the Hotel adeau at 12 o'clock sharp. Concert from 12:10 12:30, and in the eventing from 7 to 7:30. Prices 25, 50 75 and 21. Peacs on sale at Box flee, on and after Thursday April 16.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, & LEHMAN

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 24, 25. Special Matinee Saturday.

FIRST TIME HERE OF -: W. S. CLEVELAND'S :-

-:- CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS, -:-

Headed by our own

: BILLY EMERSON, :
Assisted by Hughev & Doucherty, Luke Schoolcraft, Earney Fagan, Signor Benedetto,
Raymend Shaw, and the
—MARVELOUS CHAGGS,

Eight in number, Royal Acrobats, specially imported for this company, and nearly haif a
hundred merry minstrel monarchs.

Seats on sale Monday.

342 SOUTH SPRING ST.

-: THIRD ANNUAL :-

BENCH SHOW OF

Under the direction of the Southern Califor Kennel Club,

Will be Held April 15, 16, 17, 18,

A Grand display of man's best friends. breeds! All kinds! All sizes! HON. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Michigan, Judge Admission, 25c; children half price Entries close Saturday, April 11th, a Tufts-Lyons Arms Co., 132 S. Spring.

1 ST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

GRAND:

OCO OCO NN N OCO EER ERR TTO

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OCO OCO N NN OCO EER ER T

OCO OCO N NN OCO EER ER T Friday Eve, April 24.

Chorus of Fifty Voices, under the direction of ____: F. A BACON, :____

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Los Angeles NATATORIUM.

Warm Swimming Baths. Hot Baths in Porcelain Tubs for Ladies and Gentlemen at all hours.

W. J. McCALDIN, Pres. & Manager. FOR THE STAGE - LADIES AND gentlemen instructed in Booth, Barrett and Booth and the Bo Red Rice's.

want to look at to get posted on prices, you are naked again to visit RED RICE'S BAZAAR, 143 and 145 S. Marn st.

Special Potices.

A SWEDISH MISSION CONFER-

THE TIMES PREMIUM ATLAS

of the World. A complete five-foliar alias of the world free! This is what the Time-Mirror (ompany offers to every person sending one year's cash subscription to THE Dall'TIMES—\$10.20 in the city, or \$9.00 by mail. Sent by mail. So cents postare will be added.

DR. COMPTON'S CELEBRATED Sanative Tea, ine best known remedy for habitual constipation. Billouanesa, dyspepsia, sick headacae, etc. For saie at 331% % SPHING ST. The public is cordially invited to call for a free

PROPERTY - OWNERS. SAVE yourself annoyance and money by having your assessments accuracyl listed and taxes paid, at very moderate charges, by GIL billet S. WHIGHT, P. O. BOY SOY, Los Angeles.

TYOUR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,

DR. CHAS. DE SZIGETHY HAS

Hill st., corner Seventh. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone 1056.

H. H. BENEDICT, MECHANICS'

Express, general express and baggage transfer, 327 S. SPRING ST. Plano and furniture moving a specialty. Telephone 549.

LADIES' AND GENTS' STRAW and telt hats dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest styles, at the CALIFORNIA STRAW WORKS, 264 8 Main st.

THE OLD BOOK CORNER—CASH paid for old books, etc. Join circulating library, only 25c a month. Cor. 2D and MAIN.

NEW & SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

MRS. L. LENZBERG, MEDIUM.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE-IN LOS ANGELES CO.

FOR SALE-FINE DRY GOODS BUS-

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN

ADIES—OLD FEATHERS RE-DYED in any shade; a glossy black guaranteed. I used feathers without taking from the bonnet, bry cleaning of shawls, laces and dresses without aking for trimming. K. DESTE, 320 W. Second

OR SALE - A GENERAL MER-

POR SALE — BAKERY BUSINESS, by paying largely for the amount invested, and business steadily increasing. Price only \$600, 14 NoLAN & SMITH, 132 North Main st.

THE TIMES PREMIUM ATLAS OF 1.16 large pages is given away to those who pay a year's subscription for THE DAILY TIMES; city de ivery, \$13.20; by mail, \$6.30.

city de Ivery, \$13, 20; by mail, \$0, 30.

A FULLY FURNISHED BOARDING
A house; best location in the city; small prenium required; full boardors. G. C. 12

WARDS, 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, AN EXcellent restaurant, doing a good business; fine

cellent restaurant, doing a good business; fin tion, low rent. G. C. EDWARDS, 106 Broad 15

FOR SALE - ½ INTEREST IN AN old-established fire insurance agency; interview private. Address L. A., TIMES OFFICE.

OR SALE - ONE-HALF INTEREST

in nursery and business, cheap; extra chan right man. SAMPSON, 217 W. Second st.

FOR SALE - ESTABLIHED GRO-cery; fine location; doing good cash trade; in-voice about \$1000. Box 865, STATION C.

FOR SALE-JOB PRINTING OFFICE; invoice \$1000; cash \$250; monthly pay-ments. H, box 71, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE— A BARGAIN; CORNER grocery with established trade, in best part of city, Address R, box 65, TIMES. 16

FOR SALE— AT SANTA MONICA, complete furnishing of a restaurant. Apply 200 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE-A GROCERY STORE IN a good location. Inquire at 247 S. MAIN ST.

Rooms and Board.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—UNDER NEW management; John Brennan, proprietor; N. Main St.; everything first-class; entire house can peted with veivet, moquette and body brussels and furnished in best style; beds unequalled: 25 rooms with private bath and closets. Rates; With beard, \$1.50 per day and upward; single rooms, 60 cents and apward; special rates to theatrical peops and regular boarders.

Hottrical people and regular boarders.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, HUME FUR
tourists, 7 miles east o. Los Angeles, on the
Southern Pacific and San Gabriel Rapid Transit
Railways; street cars to Pasadena and Raymond
Station on the Santa Fe, or Los Angeles and Pasarena lines. Special rates to permanent guests.

ST. ANGELO HOTEL, GRAND AVE. and Tempie at: new; the finest family hotel in Southern Californiz; fine view, bread portage, plenty of snn; fine minutes from Courthouse; car every five minutes; best caterer in the city; rooms and board reasonable.

THE ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS Hotel has made a \$6.95 rate, including 3 days' board, back fare, baths, etc. Try is, Apply at SANTA FE OFFICES.

THE DENVER, 183 N. MAIN ST.—
Furnished rooms, ti per week, up; street care pass the door to all parts of the city; central location.

PLEASANTON, 530 TEMPLE ST.
Strictly first-class family hotel; large, sunny
rooms, with or without board; on cable toad

andise business, storeroom, warehouse, resi-outbuildings; 1 acre in assorted fruits; r busiless and desirable location. Price Address H. Box 77, TIMES.

eaning of shawls, laces and dresses off trimming. E. DESTE, 320 W.

lness. The entire stock and fixtures, together he root will, of the establishment known as White House, Ventura Cal. There isn't a rarranged dry goods store in Casifornia. For cliculars address W. R. STONE, Ventura titura county, Cal.

11

GENTIEMAN HIGHLY CONnected in the city of London, being about to

ling to take agency of first

acres of excellent land, with plenty of rould make a splendid fruit ranch; with se and harn, all fenced; 50 acres in wheat y; will make about 100 tons of hay this within 5 miles of railroad. Apply for ROBT. DUNN, Bourdeaux Ranch, Fill-

FIRST MORTGAGE-

-: WATER BONDS :-

GAS BONDS :-

-: RAILROAD BONDS.

Bearing 6 to 7 per cent, interest, clear of all taxes A few choice blocks now for sale at par by the LOS ANGELES SAFE DEPOSIT TRUST CO. With Citizens' Bank, cor. Third and Spring sts, Los Angeles, Cal., and its branch office, Webster Block, opposite Santa Fe Depot, Pasadem, Cal.

Business Dersonals. DERSON A1.— "ECONOMIC" PRICES:

Sugar 21 lbs brown or 15 ls white, \$1:7.

Ibs pink Beans, 25c; 8 lbs Corn Meai 15c; 4

pkts Starch, 25c; 5 lbs, Rice, Sago or Tanjoca, 25c;

Germea, 20c; Mountain Coffee, 25c; 5 lbs Fost,

good Tea, \$81; sack Flour, 85c; 6 lbs Figs.

25c; 4 lbs Feaches, 25c; 3 cans Tomatoes, 25c;

can Corn, 30c; 5 cans Fruits, \$1; 9 cans Oysters,

Hams, 133c; Hacon, 125c; Fore, 10c, 25c;

NOMIC STORES, 509, 511; 8, Spring st.

DERSONAL—RALPHS BROS.—GOLD
BAY Flour, \$1.20; City Flour, 80c; brown
Sugar, 21 Ba \$1; white sugar, 15 Its \$1; 4 Its
Rice, Sago or Tailoto. 25c; 5 Ba Buckwheat,
25c; Germen, 20c; 6 Dr. Rolled Wheat, 25c;
Pickles, 15c, per quart; 3 cans tomatoes, 25c;
bars 5cap, \$1; Eastern Gasoline and Coal Oil,
90c; Bacon, 12c; Fore, 10c; Land, 10 Dr. 80c,
LBa, 45c, 601 S. SPRING ST., Cor, Sixth. Ess. 45c. 601 S. SPRING ST., Cor. Sixth.

PERSON AL — THE METROPOLITAN
Stable does not hire men to hold their horses
and the stables of the stables of the stables of the stables of First at, between Broadway and Hist, you will find it a clean and respectable place
for your wives and children togo and get the best
of rigs at reasonable rates. Telephone 262. W.
C. HOLLAND. Manager.

C. HOLLAND, Manager.

DERSONAL-TUCK HOP SANG KEE
L. & Co., costs, pants and vests made to order;
slik handkerchieft and eigars, tobaccos and cigarettes of all hinds for sale. Chas, Lee Kone,
agent for Chinese labor of all kinds. New No.
151 N. LOS ANGELES ST. (near Newmark &
Co., Los Angeles, Cal.)

PERSONAL-GENTLEMEN WISHING I to dispose of cart-off cothes will do well to tre first the MECHANICS' SECOND-HAND STORE. They pay the highest price. 111% Commercial at 5 doors cast of Main.

PERSONAL-J. F. HOLBROOK, MAN-ufacturer of water pipe and oil tank. and jobbing of all kinds, can be found at 319, 312 and 314 Requens st, Los Angeles. Branch shop at Colton, Cal.

PERSONAL—IF YOU ARE LOOKING for any kind of mercantile busines, hotel or lodging houses, call on NOLAN & SMITH, 132 N Spring. DERSONAL - MORRIS PAYS HIGHest price for gents' cast-off clothing, ers to 217 COMMERCIAL Try him, PERSONAL - MRS. PARKER, RELI-I able business, mineral and life-reading medium. 324 8. spring st.

PERSONAL — FOR SPECIAL BAR-salos in city or country property, see NOLAN & SMITH, 132 N. Spring.

PERSONAL-IF YOU HAVE BUILD-ing to sell, notify T. C. NARAMORE, Wil-PERSONAL-M. E. WEEKS WRIGHT, PERSONAL-MILLINERY AT COST.
MISS AIKEN'S, 426 S, Spring st. PERSONAL-MISS HUMBLE, DRESS

For Ercbange.

TOR EXCHANGE - A FARM AT YOUR to over price. "Lwill exchange the homestend of the late Dr. Wm. Geller. 40 each of the late Dr. Wm. Geller. 40 each of the Agricultural Fark; large house and barn, fruit trees and other improvements; this is one of the finest farms in the county; soul is unsurpassed; there is no one to occupy the place, hence it must be soid or exchanged for any kind of property not going to dechanged for any kind of property not going to de T. Hazarb, City Hall. TOR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUM-bered city property improved or unimproved. 10 to 100 acres improved fruit land, 10 miles of Los Auge.

10 to 100 acres improved 20-acre ranch; 10 acre in bearing oranges; house, barn and perpetur dena.
Address LEWIS S. HOY f, 151 S. Broadway.

TOR SALE - OR EXCHANGE; 1 4Toom bouse, 1 store building, a stock of groceries and notions, 2 borses and spring wagon, 2
lots 74x124, 5 acres No. 1 land; net profits from
store and postoffice, 850 per month; healthy location; good reasons for seiling. Address LA
CKESCENTA POSTOFFICE. STORM SALE — FURNITURE AND good will of 90-room lodging house. Refit 450 per month. Dear most be remorth. Owner must leave the city. This is Spring SE. M. SPRINGER, 1284 S

Apply to OWNEI, 426 8, Main st.

TIMES OFFICE:

FOR SALE—450 BUYS AN OLD ESTablished lodging house on spring St., doing good business. Very low rent. A fine opening. F. M. SPRINGER, 1245 8. Spring St., room 13. SPRINGER, 1245 8. Spring St., room 15. SROADWAY, room 2. SROADWAY, room

DRUGS-THE BEST-PAYING SMALL stock of drugs in city, at less than cost; rent portunity; will exchange \$18,000 to \$20,000 worth of first-class inside Los Angeles city properties. where going out of business; excellent owner going out of business; excellent of physician. Cor. WALL and FIFTH, 16 Call on or address M. L. SAMSON, 211 W. FIRE.

FOR EXCHANGE—50 ACRES AT MERced planted to fruit trees, handsome new cottage and other improvements, clear, for improved
place in San Fernande Valley or a home in Los
Alberts at all a sume small becumbrance. A. F.
HOFFMAN, 1958; S Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—852 ACRES IN Jose; all fee ced; fine for stock, and part good for lor red; fine for stock and part good for here or Texas. POINDEXTER & LIST, 125 W. Second St.

FOR EXCHANGE — FIRST-CLASS Los Angeles county property for land near or between Kansas City and St. Louis. FRASER LANT-RMAN. Rooms 13, 14 and 16, Bryson & Bonebrake Block. FOR EXCHANGE — COTTAGE OF Sooms, all improvements, Boyle Heights, for country projectly: other property and cash trade. BoWitiNG, room 6, Redick Block. 17 FOR EXCHANGE—A LONG LIST OF city and country property, improved and unmproved; call for particulars. JOHN E. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 S. Broadway.

POR EXCHANGE—GOOD \$3000 MORT gage for city or country property; cash bal ance paid or incumbrance assumed. BOWRING 6 Redick Block.

L'OR EXCHANGE-10-ROOM HOUSE, barn, in city, all modern improvements, unincumbered, for orange ranch. BOWRIN: 6. Redick Block. FOR EXCHANGE — IMPROVED IL-inols farm, free, for something here, free, Address "TENDERFOOT," Times office. FOR SALE - OR EXCHANGE; 200
pepper trees, 2 years old, at 5 cents apiece
I. GIEBS, Vernondale, Cal. FOR EXCHANGE - CITY LOT FOR lumber or carpenter work. H. box 87, TIMES. FOR F.XCHANGE-22-ROOM HOUSE and 2 cottages, 110 S. BROADWAY.

Ercutstons.

CANTA FE ROUTE STILL AHEAD of all competitors, both in time and distance, to all points East. Special tourist excursion East every hursday. For full information, apply toor address any agent, or CLAREACE A. WAENER, Excursion Manager, 29 N. Spring st.

SOMETHING NEW-PERSONALLY Conducted excursions East via Rio Grande Ry, every Monday; broad-guage cars to Chicago. J. C. JEDSON & CO., 119 N. Spring at. POCK ISLAND ROUTE EXCURSIONS
Lake (ity and Denver. F. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, 188 & Spring st.

PHILLIPS EXCURSIONS— EVERY week, via Denver & Rie Grande R. R. Office, 132 N. SPRINGST

HOTEL LINCOLN, COR. SECOND and Hill sts; elegantly furnished; strictly first-class; all modern inprovements; reduced rates. THOMAS FASCOE. TOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF Collection admitted to the Lor Angeles dephaned them since last quarterly publication. Whose orphan: Male-Loyd Tripp, age 5. Hair orphane: Great Collection of the Collection of

Carnival.

The Second Day Marked by a Large Attendance of the Curious.

Some of the Exhibits That Attract Universal Attention.

Further Accounts of the Dazzling Scenes in the Exposition Build-Ing-The Country Contingent Now Expected.

By Telegraph to The Times. CHICAGO, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] There was a fair attendance this morning at the Southern California orange carnival. The floral piece presented by the fruit buyers of Chicago is a magnificent bank of roses, white, yellow and pink. Around its circular edge it bears the legend in red geraniums, "Fruit Belt of Califor-Below it are banked hundreds of pia,"

great calla illies and graceful paims.

The carnival was well patronized tonight. There was a better opportunity to get around than on the opening evening, and 2500 persons were present to see the grand exhibit from the groves of the Golden

A display that attracted attention was from San Diego, which represented the noted bay of the same name. The Los Angeles Courthouse and the car made of oranges were favorably commented on. A huge globe, twelve feet high and thirty-six feet in circumference, which is covered with oranges, creates great discussion and there is a constant wrangle as to how many oranges were used in its construction. The management is talking of arranging a

MORE ABOUT THE OPENING.

guesting contest and donating all the oranges on the "globe" to the most accurate

Scenes in the Hall-Detailed Descriptions of Exhibits.
CHICAGO, (Monday,) April 13.—[Special to The Times.] Today and this evening Chicago was introduced to an entirely new exhibition, prepared in an artistic and at-tractive manner for the purpose of showing to the people of Illinois the immense re-sources of California as a fruit-growing country. The skill which the people of that State show in advertising the principal industries and in bringing before the peo-



uses comment and a con-don of the cause. the building is one blaze the different shades of

segment investigation of the cause.

Segment investigation of the cause of cause of the cause

Valley dam is a magnificent display, and attracted a great amount of attention and Continued Success of the Big

praise.
The interior ends of the immense building are draped with heavy curtains. Across those on the north end is inscribed in immense letters:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE CARNIVAL.

From the interest which is taken in the opening, there is every indication that the affair will culminate in complete success, and California will receive benefit of more advertising than ever before. The practicability of the plan is undoubted, and Chicago, while receiving the benefit and instruction together with entertainment from the novel exhibit, is being made aware of the fact that California is the center from which oranges can be shipped hither at greater advantage than from other points. One Chicago fruit merchant was heard to say this morning:

"I believe I will have shipped to me some

I believe I will have shipped to me some

"I believe I will have snipped to me some of these oranges (indicating a tempting variety.) They will be new to the people of Chicago, and I can make money on them, I think."

Then he took the addresses of certain Californians who could supply them. The practical beneats of such an exhibit are thus shown in this one instance. How many thousands of similar incidents will occur during the next few days it will be hard to tell.

The following is a DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBIT:
Over 500,000 oranges, carefully selected Over 500,000 oranges, carefully selected for the purpose, have been used in the exhibit at the Exposition building, in addition to several hundred pounds of raisins, grapes and other fruits, the object of the management being to arrange the exhibit in an interesting and artistic manner, such as will show, in addition to the fruit industry, some of the points of interest. With this object in view a number of designs were made by western architects and artists, in which the combination-has been admirably blended.

The exhibit which is shown in Chicago

The exhibit which is shown in Chicago is a reproduction and enlargement of the recent exposition held in Los Angeles.



sources of California as a fruit-growing country. The skill which the people of that State show in advertising the principal industries and in bringing before the people of the United States her unlimited facilities for fruit-growing, serve to show both their business saxacity and enterprise as well as their patroityn.

At the country remarked that the gold of California had apparently been taken from the ground and put on the trees. Indeed, such seemed to have been in the Exposition building is a more work. The principal struct the generous Californians had brought at the generous Californian and put on the trees. Indeed, such seemed to have been in the Exposition building is to fine the case, with the addition that the generous Californians had brought at the generous Californians had brought at the generous Californian and the first of Jackson street, has been set aside for the Californian display, and all days the people have been pouring in and out of the trile work of the cornies of the cornies and shades so that all blend together, the remarked law is a structure of the cornies of the cornies of the cornies and shades so that all blend togethers. It is even the case with the design is that of a gigantia the people have been pouring in and out of the principal structure of the cornies and other fruits.

Los Angeles county for head to the my cornies and other fruits of different colors and divisions being many for hands and advertaged participation of the cornies and the top of the cornies a

anges and topped by feathery pampas plumes.

A pretty and imposing display is the contribution of Duarte, a Moslem mosque. From a bank of oranges, made into different designs by different colors of the fruit, rises a square planform, decorated with pampas plumes and different fruits. On this rests the round buiging cup-lo of the mosque. Pears, citrons, iemons, limes, etc., are brought into use in its construction, but the roof is the solid golden yellow of ripe oranges, which gleam in the rays of the electric light like the brazen soof of a genuine Mohammedan place of worship. There are nearly 50,000 oranges used in the construction of the mosque,

A very novel exhibit is that of Ontario—a real streat car, built for the purpose, which appears to have no more substantial material than oranges and other fruit. However, this car runs very picely on a specially remarked track.

HARRISON IN DIXIE.

Handshaking and Speeches in Virginta and Tennessee-At Andy Johnson's Old Home -Knoxville's Welcome.

By Telegraph to The Times.

ROANORE (Va.) April 14 - By the Associated Press.] The Presidential party arrived here at 8:50 o'clock this morning. There were no special incidents en route. The reception at Roanoke was most en-thusiastic. The President shook hands with many hundreds of people from the rear platform, and in response to repeated

demands, made a short speech.

KNOXVILLE (fenn.,) April 14.—The town of Radford, Va., acknowledged the President's visit this morning in a cordial way. Many of the inhabitants were assem-bled at the station and cheered the Presi-dent heartily. He shook hands with all within reach, and one excited individual started what he called a "Yankee shout," and which was joined by every one. All places were a holiday appearance along the

route. The President in one of his addresses referred to the pleasure and instruction he was receiving during his trip through a portion of Virginia. He referred to the energy unsurpassed, from again having e seas a merchant marine flying the flag of our country and carrying its com-

merce into every port."
Brief speeches were made by PostmasterGeneral Wanamsker and Secretary
Rusk. There was so much cheering for
Mrs. Harrison that she was compelled to
come out on the platform and bow her acknowledgement.

WELCOMED TO JOHNSON CITY.

If it should be assailed from any quarter. [Cheers.]

At Jonesboro the President made a short address. After referring to the antiquity of the tewn, he said: "Scripture speaks—I think my Postmaster-General is near and if I fait into error he will correct me [laughter]—cf a time when old things shall pass away and all things become new. I concessee is realizing that beatitude. There is coming to our country a great growth, an extraordinary development, and you are to be full participants in it all. We have here prodigious resources that are yet to be touched by the finger of development, and we have the power, if we will, to put our flag up again upon the sea, and to share the world's commerce." [Cheers.]

AT ANDY JOHNSON'S OLD HOME. Greenville, Tenn, the home of Andrew Johnson was specially cordial in its

my appeal everywhere is to hold the law in

The President Speeding to the South.

The South.

The South.

The South.

The President Speeding to the South.

The South.

The President Speeding to the South.

The South.

The South.

The South.

The President start of protograde cheering, for the South.

The Presidential party then refitered carriages and started for the train, but had not gone far when the horses drawing carriages containing Secretary Rusk and others took fright and dashed into the President's carriage. There was great excitement for a moment as both the President and Mrs. Harrison were seen to be in imminent dinger. They managed, however, to get out uninjured. The frightened horses were flouly controlled, but not until they were taken from Secretary Rusk's carriage.

In the evening Col. Sanford gave a reception.

In the evening Col. Sanford gave a recep-tion in honor of the Presidential party which was attended by all the prominent people of Knoxviile.

Diaz May Meet Harrison. New ORLEANS, April 14.—The Times-Democrat's El Paso special says: Señor Espiriton has received instructions from Espiriton has received instructions from the government at the City of Mexico to ascertain what steps would be taken in the city of El Paso for the reception of President Harrison when he reaches here on his tour. The government of our sister republic desires to have tiov. Corrillo of Chihushua pay his respects to the President of the United States, although it may be possibly President Daz himself will—arrive here to perform this pleasant duty.

SPRING SPORTS.

OPENING DAY OF THE MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB.

Vailera Wins the Tennessee Derby-Racing at San Francisco Yes-terday—Rinfox Captures the Pacific Derby.

By Telegraph to The Times.

MEMPHIS, April 14,- [By the Associated portion of Virginia. He referred to the developing of industries—and lauded the addition of mechanics to agriculture.

"What hinders us," said he, "from securing market of our great population from successful competition in the markets of the world? What hinders our people, possessing every element of material wealth and endowed with inventive sensits and the day was the Tennessee Derby, worth and endowed with inventive sensits and the world? What hinders our people, five races on the card. The event of possessing every element of material wealth and endowed with inventive genius and between \$2500 and \$3000 to the winner. It was won by Scoggan Bros', chestnut colt

Vallera.

Three-fourths of a mile, all ages-Virge

Combrunt second, Rolly Bolly

third. Time, 1:17.
Two-year-olds; half mile—Buckhound won, False B second, Ray S third. Time, 0:5214. Tennessee Derby, \$1,500 added, mile and

At Johnson City the party met with a royal reception. There were about 3000 persons including many G. A. R. men gathered around the gaily-decorated stand. The President's appearance was greeted with cheers and the playing of bands and blowing of whistles. Representative Taylor introduced the visitors to the people. The President addressed them briefly. He said in part:

"I rejoice to stand here in East Tennessee among the people who so conspicuously and at such sacrifice during the hour of National peril stood by the flag and adhered to their convictions of public duty. [Cheers,] I am especially glad to be able an eighth. Starters-Silverado. Vallera, Tom Mackin, Faithful, Bonnie Byrd, Chimes,

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Rinfax the Winner of the Pacific San Francisco, April 14.—[By the Asociated Press. First race, mile dash-Forester won, King Hooker second, Mamie C third. Time, 1:51%.
Second race, purse of \$400, five-furlong

heats-Revolver won in two straight heats Best time, 1:05%.

Third race, California stakes, 2-year-olds, half mile, \$500 added—Toro won, Folly second. Time, 0:54. Fourth race, Pacific Derby, one and a half

niles, \$750 added—Rinfox won, econd, Pere third. Time, 2:52%. Sr. Louis, April 14.—St. Louis, 8; Colum-BALTIMORE, April 14.—Baltimore, 2; Athletics, 0.
Washington, April 14.—Washington, 7;

Boston, 5.
LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Louisville, 8; Spalding Retires.
Chicago, April 14.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Baseball Club today A. G. Spalding declined reelection to the presdency and James A. Hart was elected to "succeed him. Hart has had wide experience in baseball, and is thoroughly conversant with Spaiding's methods. So it is unlikely there while be any change in the ciub.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

Secretary Couzins and the Other Ladies Again Wrangling. CHICAGO, April 14.—[By the Associated

Wanted-Male Help.

WANTED-TEA AND COFFEE MAN, teamster, \$30; orange pickers, \$20; others, tabor, BUREAU, \$10%, S. Spring; E. Nit rer; help free. WANTED-A GOOD CANVASSER. WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO., 429 WANTED - BARBER AT NO. 11
Temple sty Downey Block TONY MES

WANTED-A YOUNG TAILOR ON the pants, 11516 N. SPRING. 15 WANTED- A STRONG BOY AT 319

Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED-AN OPERATOR; DRESS or maker; murse; office lady; waitress; cham r and 10 housework situations. INFURMA TION BUREAU, 310b; S. Spring; establishe 1880. WANTED - GOOD HELP FOR HO-tels and families. BOSTON FEMALE WANTED - LADIES TO LEARN dress-cutting by the celebrated Cornwell self-fitting system; price 85, 634 S. HILL. 26 WANTED-GIRL TO DO COOKING and general housework. Inquire 1002 W WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO GE eral housework for family of 2; must be good cook. 447 8 MAIN ST. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; only 2 in family. Apply N. E. WANTED-A HOUSEKEEPER; GER-man widow preferred. Apply at 659 8. OLIVE ST., pear Seventh. WANTED A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 815 18TH ST WANTED-A GIRL FOR SECOND-work and to assist with children. 1217 S. WANTED - EXPERIENCED GIRI for candy factory. Apply 245 & LOS AN WANTED-GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework. 1111 S. OLIVE ST. WANTED-GIRL TO DO HOUSE work in small family, 713 ROSAS ST WANTED - A GIRL TO ASSIST IN nousework. Apply 416 TEMPLE 8T. 16

Situations Wanted-Male.

WANTED-SITUATION BY A JAP-experience; wages moderate. FRED, 219 W. Fourth 8t, city.

WANTED- YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address desires a position of any kind; does not smoke of drink. Address B, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. worthy boy of '16 wishes a position in store or office. Address R. H. G., TIMES OFFICE.

Situations Wanted-Female.

WANTED — STREET COSTUMES made on short notice. MISS QUINLAN'S DRESS MAKING PARLORS, room 14, P. O. Euilding, Prices moderate. All work guaranteed. WANTED-SITUATION BY SCOTCH woman to do general housework; understands care of milk and butter; city or country, MOFFIT HOUSE, 609 E. Second st. 16 WANTED-SITUATION BY RELI-able woman; good plain cook, and would assist with the housework. Apply at 213 8, MAIN ST. WANTED-SITUATION BY CAPA
ble giri for cooking and general hous-work
wages \$25 per month. Apply at 707 W. SIXTH.

WANTED-SITUATION AS COOK in hotel or boarding house, city or country, Call or address 129 S. SPRING SE, room 17. 12 WANTED-SITUATION BY LADY coos in hotel or boarding house; no objection to country. Apply 200 S. MAIN ST. 15 WANTED - SWEEPING OR HOUSE cleaning by the day. Address MRS. N. E. Bunker Hill ave, city.

Wanted-To Rent

W ANTED—FOR THE MONTHS OF June, July and August, a furnished house, with modern conveniences, on or near cable road; high, breezy situation preferred; rent must be nominal; references exchanged. Address II, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 68, TIMES OFFICE.
W ANTED— A FURNISHED HOUSE, for 3 or 4 months, close in; or would take charge of large house for parlies leaving city, at nominal price; reference. Address G. C. BURNHAM, "G. b.," city.

WANTED-HOUSES TO RENT; rents collected; money to loan, lowest in-terest. W. R. BURKE, 155 N. Spring st.

Relp Wanted-Male and Female.

WANTED KEARNEY & ROCKE-FELLER, Eastern Employment Agency, 129 S. Spring St. tetween First and second 48s 45 ciris for housework, 425 to \$20; 25 gris for waltresses, chamber work, nurses, \$2, 10, 255 to \$30; Fanch hands, milkers, laborers, \$2 to \$30, Your orders societied; telephone \$51; call early, 16 WANTED-HELP FREE AND ALL TINGER, Telephone 113.

Wanted-Agents.

WANTED-AGENTS: NEW CIGAR lighter; every smoker buys; light in wind or rain; sample. 16c; 2 for 25c; 81 a dozen by mail; stamps taken. STANER & CO., Providence, R. I. WANTED-AGENTS; \$5 TO \$10 PER day collecting small infetures for us to copy and enlarge; satisfaction guaranteed, and a \$4 outfit free. A. DUNNE & CO., 56 Reade st, New York.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS TO SELL a popular remety; work light, easy and prefitable; I will call at your address. GEN-ERAL AGENT, P. C. box 1288, LA 21 WANTED - AGENTS; WE WANT BRYSON BONEFRAKE BLOCK. Room 45,

Wanted-Miscellaneous.

WANTED A PARTY WHO HAS loans ample security and good rate. WANTED-FAMILIES TO USE OUR patent kindling fuel; saves 100 per ceut; lest fuel for quick meals; no clis; all carbon; lights gradity; insta long. PACIFIC KINDLING TUEL MANUFACTORY, 712 8 Grand ave. 16 WANTED-BOARD FOR A BOY S years of age, with religious, refined family, where he will have a mether's care and use of plane, near public school. Call or address 369 N. MAIN ST., rooms 5 and 6. WANTED-PARENTS, PUPILS AND teachers to know that \$10.20 secures THE TIMES one year, by carrier, and The Times Premium Atlas- a very valuable work of 216 tages.

WANTED—HORSES TO PASTURE: abundance of grass and water; board fence; horses called for if desired. W. E. HUCHES, seems 86 and 87, Bryson-Bonebrake Building. WANTED—TO SELL LUMBER, \$15per M: stepping, roofing, teneing, scant-ling, planks and boards; siles cheap houses moved on lots. NARAMORE, Wilson Block.

WANTED-PEOPLE TO SEE THE changed and best; send for-catalogue. C. A. ADAMS, agent, 413 N. Main st. 18

Wanted-To Purchase. Wanted—To Pupchase.

WANTED—HOME, BETWEEN \$2500 and £3000; hard finish, modern conveniences, between Washington and 23d, Grand award that six will pay democracy on or before a years; 7 per cent, interest set; responsible. Address R. box 85, Thinks OFFICE.

WANTED—FURNITURE, HOUSE, bed goods of every kind, and in any quantity, larger or small. If you want quick cash for anything, interview or write to RED RICE, 143 and 145 8, Main st.

ANTED—TO BUY OR RENT, 3 TO 5 acres, covered with fruit, with house and barn and good water right, suitable for chicken business. Address R, box 84, TIMES.

WANTED—TO BUY AND SELL second-hand doors and windows and oil lumber at MOREHOUSE'S, 640 S. Spring 84. WANTED-OFFICE SAFE, SECOND-hand; will pay cash. POINDEXTER & LIST, 125 W. 80cond. 18

WANTED-TO BUY MORE BUILDings to move. NARAMORE, Wilson Bik.
WANTED-TO BUY SECOND-HAND
furniture and household goods at 644 8.
SPRING.

For Sale. For Sale--City Property.

FOR SALE— OTTO BRODTBECK, Real Estate and Loan Broker and Notary Pub-lic and Conveyancer, No. 113 S. Brondway, has-harge list of bargains in choice city and country

OR SALE-BUILD YOURSELF A home.
ton Winfield et. \$350.
ton E. Washington st, a corner, \$350.
ton E. Washington st, a corner, \$350.
ton E. Washington st, a corner, \$350.
ton W. 12th st, \$500.
ton W. 12th st, \$500.
ts on 32d st, near Main, \$500.
ts on 32d st, near Main, \$500.
ts on 32d st, near Main, \$600.
ts 21st and 22d near 6rand ave, \$850.
ts 21st and 22d near 6rand ave, \$850.
oth on the Millard tract for \$1050.
oth on the Millard tract for \$1050.
G. C. EDWARDS, 100 Bron.

G. C. EDWARDS, 100 strondway.

COR SALE—LOOK AT THIS BARgain—2 iots en Angeleno Heights, on corner;
street graded ready and paid for; near the cable
at; lays well; both for \$800.

Also decres with pienty water in townsite of
rhentie; fire soil; \$700.

an alley, on Downey ave;
cement sidewaks and fluest shade trees; \$900.

Also a lot in Electric Home Association tract,
for block from Pice at, level, \$200.

Address or inquire

R. VIRCH, room 80, Temple Block.

R. VIRCH, room 80, Temple Block.

TOR SALE—2-ROOM HOUSE, \$\pm\$200
ble fine chicken ranch, all too \$\pm\$200 cash.

3 lots near cashs male, all too \$\pm\$200 cash.

3 lots near cashs male, all too \$\pm\$200 cash.

2 lots in Itemston tract, \$\pm\$30c sach.

2 lots in Itemston tract, \$\pm\$30c sach.

3 room house, handsome lot 50x125, all fenced, cement walk fine orange trees, \$\pm\$8aw tract, close to Main, \$\pm\$600 cash; cost \$\pm\$1200.

OR SALE—50-FOOT LOT ON 37TH
st, between Grand ave, and Main, \$4300.
5-rōom, hard-finish house, barn, chicken house,
200 feet from cable line, 1 mile from center, \$650.
\$40 acres good froit land, house, barn and well,
\$10 per acre; terms easy,
4-room, hard-finish house, nice lot, street
graded, 3 blocks from Peari, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ block from Pico,
\$1100.

on Pico st, \$400; close in. COOPER & SMITH, 27 W. First st FOR SALE-EVERY ONE BARGAINS.

115x165 ft, cor. on Spring st. \$32,000.
50 Los Angeles street near First St. \$26,250.
50 Los Angeles street near First St. \$26,250.
50 ft, handsome residence, Broadway, \$11,000.
50 ft, handsome residence, Broadway, \$10,000.
bit nice cor. res Itili St. \$12,000.
Handsome Cor. res Itili St. \$12,000.
Handsome Grand avenue near Pice, \$3500.
1 of near Ascade Depoi, (cost \$1500,) \$500.
MORRISON & CHANSLOR, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE -- A CHARMING HOME located one block from cable, large lot, 5-rocated non-block from cable, large lot, 5-rocates, stable, law, coment sidewalks, fruit rives, etc. Frice less than one-half property cost. #802b buys 4-room, nard-dinished home, 50 foot F. M. SPRINGER, 1241, S. Spring St., room 13

box 87, TIMES.

POR SALE—\$3800-4 LOTS, 50x200 FT.

each, with two neat cottages, stables, fenced, bearing fruit trees, city water, cypress hedge, located near car line and Bonnie Brae tract.

\$8000-A beautiful residence, 2-story, 10 rooms, all modem improvements, stable, Jawn, cement waits, street graded. Located near Wes lake Park, Make an citer. GOWEN, RBERLE & CO, 121 N. Spring st.

HOR SALE-\$2000, ONLY \$500\$ 2000 will buy a lovely home of 6 rooms near Grand will buy a lovely home of 6 rooms near Grand coment waiks and good barn; lot 55x165; this is a vey attractive home and is absolutely work.

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT, SEC-ond st. near Hill. House and lot, Hill st. between Third and Fourth.
22 acres, Cahuenga, adjoining Hollywood, in 5
22 acres, Cahuenga, adjoining Hollywood, in 5
r 10-acre tracts or as a whole; alivery chasp
and on easy terms, by owner, E. W. JONES,
Broadway Market, opposite I ostoffice.

FOR SALE—HALF MILE \$2500 houses renting at \$400 per year.
BILADSHAW BROS., 110 N. Spring.

FOR SALE-ANGELENO HEIGHTS property; best barcain ever offered in that locality; modern cottage conveniently arranged. ocality; modern cottage convenien OTTO BRODTBECK, 113 S, Broad TO BRODTBECK, 113 S. Broadway, 19

COR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST
End Terrace Tract, near Westinke Park, at
1250 to \$800 each; terms easy. POHLHAUS &
SMITH, 1268, N. Spring St.

FOR SALE—LOT WITH 4-ROOM
house \$10 per month; will take a team as
first payment. Apply No. 322 TENNESSEE ST.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIfice, lot 100x 200, cor. Main and Carr sta. Inquire at 1325 S. MAIN.

For Sale-Country Property.

TOR SALE—3 SPECIAL BARGAINS.
One a choice tract in alfaifa: fenced flowing water, 's mile from depot, near this city: only 465 per acre: also a rare chance in a 700-acre grain and fruit ranch, 15 hours' ride; depot on ranch, running water, rich soil, mostly in wheat; will be sacilified at fall.

The same of smill produced over 4400 per acre: a remaining water, with soil provides of which produced over 4400 per acre in the same if smill arry cuttered; good improvements; abundance of water; only \$150 per acre.

JOHN F. HUMPHREYS & SON,

COR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE house of 10 rooms and buth, cement cellar, brick foundation; 2 fine wood mantels, walls nicely decorated; piped for gas and hot and cold water, plenty closets; large 2-story barn; lot contains 140-100 acres, nicely improved and in choice bearing fruit. Call on or address WOOD & CHURCH, 227 W. First, between Spring and Broadway, Los Angeles.

HOR SALE—I WILL PROCURE FOR the purchaser a good and perfect title to 78 acres of the finest land in this county, with abundant water and ouly 12 miles from the center of Les Angeles; good house, and convenient to waints, figs and oranges unsurpassed; the first law the property, worth cash \$40,000 today. For further particulars, apply to the uncertainty of the uncertainty of the contract of the

WANTED— 6000 AS A LOAN FOR 3 vers on 140 acres party improved at Vineland of the Azusa A SIEVEN, room 15 115 W. First st.

WANTED— RHOADES & REED want at it the second-hand furniture, carpets, and see us.

WANTED— RHOADES & REED Want at it the second-hand furniture, carpets, and see us.

WANTED— RHOADES & REED Want at it the second-hand furniture, carpets, and see us.

WANTED— RHOADES & REED Want at it the second-hand furniture, carpets, and see us.

For Sale—Country Property.

TOR SALE \$1700—FRENCH PRUNE orchard, 8 advest to bearing prunes; house, 6 roughs, stable; reservoir water right; located in Ariusa Valley.

Fix400—Terms one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years; 40 acres of choice, level sandy loam soil. A I for fruit. corn, affalfa, potatoes, etc; 10-2700—5 acres good orange land; bouse, 5 rooms, hard-finished; stable; water piped to land; located in Alambra, near depot.

\$5000—10 acres, wainut and orange grove; \$5000—10 acres, wainut and orange grove; \$5000—10 acres, wainut and orange grove; \$6000—Bearing orange grove of 5 acres; good house, 5 rooms; stable, wind-mill and tank; water right; located on Vernon avenue 3 mile; water right; located on Vernon avenue 3 mile; 23d st. near 1000 pers 5000, balance easy terms, and water right; located one-half mile from Rivera flown and railroad depot; will take city residence worth \$4000 or \$5000, balance easy terms, and the stable for a root of the stable for subdivision.

TO LET—1 clatty, large and the stable for subdivision below of the stable for subdivision.

121 N. Spring etc.

TO LET—6 house, lawn and plance good for grazing; only 10 miles from center of Los Angeles; sultable for subdivision.

121 N. Spring etc.

TO LET—6 house, lawn and sultant part of the subdivision.

121 N. Spring etc.

TO LET—1 house, lawn and sultant part of the subdivision.

122 N. Spring etc.

TOR SALE—A TRACT OF 150 ACRES, thoice, rich, dark, sandy loam, heavily fertilized and well watered; adjoing the largest growing walnut orchard in the world; will make a magnificent ranch; price only 75 per acre, and will take some trade. STANTON & VAN ALSTINE, 111 8 Brokadway. TOR SALE—ORANGE LAND, CHEAP:
In 10-acre tracts, 20 miles from Los Angeles;
pure mountain water in abundance, piped ready
for use, deeded with the land; beautiful surroundings for making fine homes; only Y mile from
depot. Inquire of owner, H. DeGARMO, 361 E.
Second.

Necond.

TOR SALE—BEST AND CHEAPEST Orange land in Southern California, Santa Anitz raincine, Los surgeles county, 4900 per acroone-lifth cash, balance long time; adjoining property production of the same state of the same sta HOR SALE—ONLY \$5500; 28 ACRES try fine fruit land with abundant water; all finely cultivated and on a paying basis; x mile from Fernando on S. P. R. R.; if you want a paying investment, you can find none better. Polishex Extern & List, 125 W. Second st.

TOR SALE - AT A BARGAIN, 14
Acres in Redlands, 5 minutes' walk from P.
O. and station; 7 acres in Pyranco oranges, 7
acres in raisins; crop the Pyranco oranges, 7
acres in raisins; crop the Pyranco orange, 7
acres in raisins; crop the Pyranco orange, 7
incred window, redlands, Cal. FOR SALE—A VALUABLE 10 ACKES
in Long Beach, in a high state of cultivation;
3 acres of grapes and 4 acres of orchard, and
house of 5 rooms. Inquire of DR. M. HILTON
WILLIAMS, 137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. LOR SALE—OIL LANDS: WE HAVE for sale or to lease some of the best oil territory in the State. A. R. RASER and F. D. LANTERMAN, rooms 13-14-15 Bryson-Bonebrake Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACKES, HOUSE, BARN F. 2 springs; about 10 acres in fruit; will be sole at a bargain; 10 miles from Courthouse; United States patent. 230 DOWNEY AVE. FOR SALE—SAN GABRIEL, 120 acres fruit land, in part or whole; price reasonable; by owner. Address room 33, NEW WILSON BLOCK.

For Sale-Houses. TOR SALE—\$3500; A LARGE HOUSE, containing 36 rooms, situated corner Ohio and State siz; the improvements cost over \$9000; this is undoubtedly a sacrifice, and must sell be-fore 18th inst; call and see it. BRYAN & KEL-SEY, 117 N. Spring st. FOR SALE—S-ROOM HOUSE, COR-ner lot 50x150; fine chicken corral, 50x100, all new and good location; cost \$3900; will sell tor \$1200; \$600 cash, balance \$15 per mouth, without interest. Address BUSINESS, this office,

POR SALE—CHEAP; HOUSES TO BE moved, from 7 rooms down to 1, from \$55 to \$200; also accond-band lumber. NARAMORE, Wilson Block.

FOR SALE - 9 - ROOM \$30.00 house in southwest part of city. \$30.00 BRADSHAW BROS, 119 N. Spring. FOR SALE-5-ROOM COTTAGE TO be moved, for \$125, 233 & SPRING ST.

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF FINE FRESH milch cows; also 15 heavy draught horses, at good single drivers, 6 saddle horses and 30 head of unbroken horses. LOS ANGELES HORSE MARKET, 255 S. LOS Angeles at. FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED MOT-tied Anconas hens eggs (Mortimer strain); also S. C. B. Leghorn and L. Brahms, for hatching; young stock for sale, 127 S. Mathews st., cor. First, Boyle Height. cor. First, Beyie steights.

TORS ALE—KIND FAMILY COWS,
Tom \$35 up; installment pian; at NILE'S;
ROME BLANCH, E. Washington at, near San
Pedro at. New lot just in; also cows to rent.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A
handsome and promising gelding, by Electioneer. Style, speed and beauty. Call at 151 S.
Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET BY THE month, hay horse, safe for lady and children to drive. Call or address 1625 & Los Angeles S.

FOR SALE—FOWLS AND EGGS; finess stock; 15 varieties. A. C. RUSCH-HAUFF, State at, Boyle Heights, Circulars free.

DOR SALE—O HEAD SELECTED

LOS ANGELES INVESTMENT CO., but you and sell stocks, bonds, notes and mort-gages; loan money on real estate and collateral security; act as trustees, administrators and general finest offices, No. 125 W. Second St. Burdick Block.

D. GALBRAITH, Vice-Pres.

H. A. BORD. Sec. and Treas.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD SELECTED dairy cows, grade Jerseys and Durhams, \$37.50 to \$80, at \$15 W, WASHINGTON ST. 20

Lowill loan money on planes without removal. FOR SALE-BEAUTIFUL PARROT and cage, \$22. Address R, box 86, TIMES FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, HAR-ness; the lot at a bargain. 188 W. 23D ST. GOOD PASTURAGE. WALTER L. WEBB, room 16, 126 W. First st.

For Sale-Miscellaneous FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand furniture, carpets and aboves; cheap for cash or on installments; will also rent baby bug-gies by the day or week. I. T. MARTIN, No. 461 8. Spring 8:

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW BED-room sets, in oak, ash and antique finish, at less than second-hand sets are selling for. See them at the WAREHOUSE, 422-424 S. Main st. FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS and household goods of a 6-room cottage, including sewing machine and plano; everything almost new, 213 W, 23D ST. POR SALE — SAN GABRIEL, 120 acres fruit land, in part or whole; price reasonable, by owner. Address room 3% NEW WILSON BLOCK. WILSON BLOCK.

FOR SALE—VERY GOOD UPRIGHT
plans, in fine condition; price \$175. FACIFIGURE CONTROL TO FRACIATION FOR THE PRICE STREET FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND
umber, posts, boards, planks, scantling, stepping and roofing. NARAWORE, Wisson Block LOR SALE — WAGONS, CARRIAGES

Loand buggles at low prices, to make room for
new goods. 128 SAN PEDRO ST. TOR SALE—8225; CHICKERING UP-right plane, at a bargain, 327 W. FIFTH ST. bet, Broadway and Hill. 17 FOR SALE—DATE PALMS, IN CANS and pote, 50 cents to \$1.50 cach. J. O. THOMAS, 108 Broadway. 19 TOR SALE—A SAFETY BICYCLE, good as new. Inquire at STATION C or address R, box 56, TIMES, FOR SALE - SQUARE PIANO, \$125.
Inquire 339 N. CHICAGO ST., Boyle Heights

Money to Loan. \$1,000,000. CURRENT RATES
TRUST CO., 123 W. Second St. Burdick Block.
Los Angelea. M. W. Stimson, Pres. E. F. Spence,
Tress.

LOANS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN, tweekly, monthly or quarterly; also deal in first smortgages and commercial paper. CALI-FORNIA LOAN & TRUSTCO., 1144 S. Main st. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT without delay at prevailing rates. O. A. SIASSFORTH, northwest corner of Broadway and First st. All transactions confidential.

8 rcoms, 216 W. Sixth et., \$25, 19 rooms, 439 Flower st., 43.4 STORES. 218 W. Sixth et., near Spring, \$25, 418 S. Main st., near Fourth, \$30. Apply to OWNER, 426 S. Main L. ern improvements, in fine condition; in best situation, close to business; nex: to cor. Hill st, 408 W. Second st. LEWIS & PINKHAM, 219 W. First st. TOLET-DESIRABLES-ROOM HOUSE
23d st. near Main; nice yard, stable, etc; inedding water, \$12.50. RILEY & PINNEY, 227
TO LET-HOUSE-RENTING A SPEclaity, large and smail, in all parts of the
city, JOHN F. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 &
Broadway.

To LET-2 COTTAGES; 6 ROOMS,
pantry and bath; 837, 811 S. Hill st; rent
reasonable. Inquire at 118 N. BROADWAY. TO LET-1 4-ROOM COTTAGE AND 1 5-toom house on Fremont ave. Apply 144 8. Main st, MRS. E. A. WATSON. 18 TO LET - A NICELY FURNISHED house, lawn and flowers, \$20. LEWIS & PINKHAM, 219 W. First st.

TO LET-COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, for a year or longer, \$85 per month. Apply 1206 S. HILL ST. TO LET - \$22 - NICELY FURNISHED house, 4 rooms, bath, patent closet, hot water.

TO LET - THE BARKER, 449% S. RHODES. 16 TO LET-HOUSES ALL OVER THE TO LET-CLOSE-IN 3-ROOM HOUSE; very convenient, 212% BOYD ST. 16

TO LET-24-ROOM LODGING HOUSE No. 421 WALL ST., 130 a month. HOUSES BUILT AND SOLD ON 8 years' credit. Furnished outside rooms. \$1 per week. Moffit House, 609 E. second st., R. N. WALTON. TO LET-2 SUNNY, NICELY FUR-nished rooms; private family; 2% blocks from Spring and Temple, 343 BUENA VISTA ST. TO LET-EN SUITE, FRONT ROOMS,
furnished suitable for nousekeeping; single rooms also; terms reasonable. 917 S. MAIN ST. TO LET-1 OK 2 NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, never before occupied, suitable for man and wife. 436 & SPRING ST.

TO LET - IN NEW WILSON BLOCK, choice offices and rooms, some partly furnished. NARAMORE, room 5. TO LET - 2 FURNISHED ROOMS
cor. of Hill and Fifth. Inquire at BA KERY
325 W. Fifth st. TO LET-3 OR 5 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, complete for housekeeping, at 318 W. SECOND ST.

TO LET-253 S. HILL, FURNISHED large double sunny front room for two, with hath. TO LET-PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in private family, at 636 S. HILL ST. TO LET - 553 S. MAIN, SUNNY front room, nicely furnished, for gentleman.

TO LET - UNFURNISHED ROOMS. TO LET-3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, 512 REGENT ST. 18 TO LET-CALDERWOOD, 308 SOUTH TO LET- ROOMS, \$1 PER MONTH;

TO LET-FROM 1 TO 3 GOOD MILCH cows. Inquire 785 E. PICO ST. 16 TO LET-A CALIGRAPH, IN FINE condition, 211 FRANKLIN ST.

Money to Loan

\$1,500,000

TO LOAN AT R. G. LUNT'S LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY,
Redick Block, or, First and Broadway.

Loans made on improved city and country property; B per cent gross country.
Building — AGENT FOR THE
GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
Of San Francisco, Cal.

DACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS
I money in any amounts on all kinds of personal property and collateral security; on planos without removal, diamonds, jeweiry, sealsking association stock, or any property of value; also on iturniture, merchandise, etc., in warehouse; particulated and the collection of th

liamouds, lewelry, carriages, horses and anything fluid the pitvate rooms for consultation; money without delay; all business confidential. Rooms that delay; all business confidential. Rooms and 4, 120 N. Epring at, over Mongemery's lewelry Store. W. D. ECKSTEIN, Manager. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$\$ \$50,000 \text{ TO LOAN UPON IM-proved city and country broverty; lowest raises: loant made with dispatch. Address The Northern Countles Investment. Trust (limited., FRED.). SMITH. Agent, 113 S. Broadway, Los Argeles, or P. O. box 143, Pomon, Cal. MAIN ST. SAVINGS BANK

ATRUST CO., 426 S. Main st.

Money to loan
on real estate,
Stocks and bonds,
No commissic

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS of personal property or collateral security, or anything of value; no commission. CRAW-FORD 4 MCCHEERY, rooms 11 and 19, Los Angeles National Bank Building, cor. First and Spring size.

MONEY TO LOAN, 6 PER CENT.—
Payable in monthly installments of \$11.05 on each \$1000 berrowed; loans made in any part of the State, GEO, H. PARKER, 120 N. Spring st, room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE Attorneys at Law, 78 Temple Block. OTTO BRODTBECK, 113 S. BROAD-way. Money to loan on improved city and country property at 8 per cent. net.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO 109 S. Broadway. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city or country property. A. E. POMEROY, 105 S. Broadway. G. S. ROBINSON LOANS AT 8 PER SPRING. cent., city and country property. 132 N.

Lost and Jound.

LOST - MARCH 29, A LADY'S GOLD pie, along Sprins 8t. to Grand ave and Eighth st. and to English Lutheran Church. Pinder please teturn to TIMES OFFICE and receive reward. OST-TUESDAY EVENING, BLACK fur collar, on spring st. going to Wall and Seventh sts. Leave at TIMES OFFICE, E. E. J.

Liquors.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL when and liquor trade, hotels, druggists and immilies and liquor trade, hotels, druggists and some state of the source of the so

mittee Yesterday. THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

Executive Committee Announced —Another Meeting to Be Held This Evening.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of President Harrison and party met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time of the meeting, only a small number were in attend

ance.

In the absence of Mayor Hazard, who was confined to his house by sickness, Gen. E. P. Johnson was called to the chair, and H. Z. Osborne acted as secretary.

The Chair stated that the first order of business was the reading of the report of the Committee on Programme, appointed Manday efference, and it was accordingly

Monday afternoon, and it was accordingly read by Mr. Osborne, as follows, and on motion of L. N. Breed, was unanimously adouted.

That the general committee be increased to a membership of 200.

to a membership of 200.

That an Executive Committee of twenty-five be appointed by the chairman of the General Committee, which shall also constitute a Finance Committee and which shall have charge of all arrangements in connection with the reception and enter-tainment of the Presidential party.

That a Committee on Decorations of five members shall be appointed by the chairman, which committee shall have charge of the decorations, subject to the Executive Committee.

men, which committee shall have charge of the decorations, subject to the Executive Committee.

That a committee of fifteen members be appointed by the chairman, which committee shall meet the Presidential train at some point east of Los Angeles on the Colorado desert with an abundant supply of fruits, flowers, etc., to extend a welcome to the President to the State.

That the Mayor of Los Angeles be exoficio chairman of all committees.

That the Wayor of Los Angeles be exoficio chairman of all committees.

That the two principal features of the demonstration of welcome be
First—An escort from the depot through some of our principal streets by the National Guards, Grand Army posts and such other organizations as may desire to participate, upon the arrival of the Presidential party in the afternoon.

Second—A public reception at the pavilion in the evening, at which the Committee of Two Hundred shall act as a Reception Committee; that at that public reception the National Guard be invited to assist, that the doors of the pavilion be kept closed until after the Presidential party arrive and have taken their places; that the clibzens form in line and pass the Presidential party without shaking hands and pass immediately from the building, as the probable numbers who would wish to-pay their respects to the President could be accommodated in no other way.

As a feature of the welcome in the day-time the committee recommend that the public school children of the city be assembled on either side of one of our principal streets, each with a bouquet of flowers; that where the children are thus assembled the street in front of them be kept clear and that when the President passes through the lines the children strew his pathway with flowers.

That a Grand Marshal be appointed who shall have charge of all matters in connection with the procession and who shall appoint a sufficient number of aids, and to whom the Grand Army, National Guard and other bodies participating shall report for position in the line.

THE DECORATIONS.

Mr. Osborne stated that the committee, in accordance with the instructions received, had a conferen ce with the ladies of the Flower Festival Society Monday evening. The ladies were auxious to coöperate in the matter, but wanted a guarantee from the committee to secure the actual expenses incurred. The ladies thought that avery creditable floral display could be made for \$700, but they were willing to do the best they could with any amount placed at their disposal for that purpose.

Mr. Breed moved that, as the Finance and Ways and Means Committee had not yet been appointed, and it was not known how much money could be raised for the purpose, the matter be referred to that com-

Mayor, who announced the following committees:

Executive Committee—Mayor H. T. Hazzard, chairman, Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., Gen. E. E. Hewitt, Maj. George E. Gard, Maj. W. C. Furrey, Maj. E. W. Jones, Maj. A. W. Barrett, Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Col. T. A. Lewis, Eugene Germain, C. F. A. Last, J. Frankenfeld, W. H. Workman, Joseph Mesmer, L. I. Garneev, G. J. Griffith, John W. Green, J. F. Humphreys, H. L. Mannell, A. E. Pomerov, E. H. Lamme, Frank W. Sabichi, I. H. Polk, J. W. Haverstick, S. B. Hynes, Freeman G. Teed,

Committee of Welcome—Mayor H. T. Hazard, chairman; R. F. Del Valle, L. N. Breed, Stephen M. White, E. F. Spence, H. Z. Osborne. George J. Ainsworth, Col. H. G. Otis, Gen. John R. Mathews, S. O. Houghton, Joseph D. Lynch, Hervey Lindley, A. W. Francisco, J. A. Kelly, H. W. Hellman and Gen. E. P. Johnson.

Mayor H. Zard requests that all the members of these committees be present at the general meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred this (Wednesday) evening, at his office, without further notice.

Los Angeles, April 14.—[To the Editor of The Times.] Will you please allow me through the columns of your valuable through the columns of your valuable paper to suggest the honorable gentiemen comprising the Committee of Reception to the President, that inasmuch as this is the home of our respected Governor that he be invited to attend the raid reception, and that he be made the "Governor" of the occasion. This much is most certainly due him and why is it not due to the President of this Commonwealth, that he be received and bade a welcome by one who represents the whole people of this State. When he (the President) visit his (the Governor's) home.

Respectfully yours, "CITIZEN DEMOGRAT."

HUNG HIMSELF.

Suicide of an Old Man in a Main-street Lodging-house. Trael Oscar Lystrom, a man past middle life, ended his life some time during Monlife, ended his life some time during Mon-day night by hanging himself with a strap in his room on the top floor of the Denver lodging-house on Main street. The body was not discovered until yesterday after-acon between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the girl, in cleaning the rooms, found the door locked and seeing a leather strap caught around the transom bar, called for assist-ance when an entrance was effected and WANTED—RHOADES & REED want all the second-hand furniture, carpets, etc. that is for each in the city or eisewhere. Come of the city of

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. slowly strangling to death. The body presented a ghastly sight, and for a time no one would enter the room, but an officer finally arrived when the Coroner's office was notified and the body removed to Orremittee Vestorday.

slowly strangling to death. The body presented aghastly sight, and for a time no one would enter the room, but an officer finally arrived when the Coroner's office was notified and the body removed to Orr & Sutch's, where an inquest will be held today.

From papers found on the dead man, it was learned that his name was Irael Oscar Lystrom, and that his nome was in Kansas City. Several unpaid bills, dated in February, of Hackmeier's Hotel, San Francisco. Showed that he had stopped there, and a pawn ticket for two carpenter's tool chests would indicate that the was a carpenter. He left a letter to Ed. H. Webster, a real estate agent in Kansas City, acknowledging the receipt of some money, saying that he had had one of his seflects as in his jindgment was best ing deposits in Kansas City banks in 1883, and had one of his seflects as in his jindgment was best ing deposits in Kansas City banks in 1883, and telling him to make such disposition of his effects as in his jindgment was best ing deposits in Kansas City banks in 1883, and sanswer also found, showing deposits in Kansas City banks in 1883, and sanswer also found, showing deposits in Kansas City banks in 1883, and sanswer to the composition in divorce proceedings, in which I ratel Oscar Lystrom was summoned to appear April 13, 1891, and answer to the composition of the carpet of the cocasion, and the ceremony will be very impressive. The groom and his family, the found of the cocasion, and the ceremony will be very impressive. The groom and his family, the found of the cocasion, and the ceremony will be very impressive. The groom and his family, the found of the cocasion, and the ceremony will be very impressive. The groom and his family, the found of the cocasion, and the ceremony will be very impressive. The groom and his family, the found of the cocasion, and the decorated for the weedding of Miss Alice Tereas Multending of this city, and Emile Informan of San Francisco. The ceremony wi

THE WESTFALL CASE.

Death of the injured Child After Three Years.

Many persons will remember the brutal attempt of George Westfall to murder his little son, some three years ago, in the old attempt of George Westfall to murder his little son, some three years aro, in the old tunnel north of the San Fernando-street depot. Westfall, who was employed in a boarding-house on San Fernando street, took the child into the tunnel one Sunday afternoon, clubbed it over the head and left it for dead. He was seen to take the child into the tunnel, and coming out without it aroused suspicion, when he was detained until an investigation could be made. The child was found in an unconscious condition but living, and was taken to the police station for medical treatment. Westfall, who was an old man and partially demented, said that he wanted to kill the child because it was in his way and he could not attend to it. He remained in jail for some months, and when he was brought to trial was convicted and sentenced to ten years in San Quentin, where he now is. The child finally recovered and was placed in the orphan asylum, and the matter was forgotten.

Monday the little fellow died, and yester-day Coroner Weldon and Dr. Kannon made a post-mortem, which showed that death had resulted from injuries to the brain, the result of the brutal treatment received three years ago at the hands of his father.

Good Mining News.

Mr. F. A. Phelos a mining contractor.

Good Mining News.

Mr. F. A. Phelos, a mining contractor from the Santa Clara mining district in Lower California, has just come up to the city from below, bringing some fine specimens of ore from a new ledge recently discovered in the "Scorpion" mine, which he has been developing for the owners. Messrs. Wade & Wade, the analytical chemists, made an assay of this ore and it was \$251.28 to the ton. This valuable property is owned by John W. Mitchell, the attorney, and other Los Angeles parties.

MRS. HOFFMAN'S LECTURE.

The Problem That Faces Us" Discussed Before a Large Audience.
Last evering the First M. E. Church was well filled to near Mrs. Hoffman, the temperance lecturer discuss "The Problem That Faces Us." The most serious problem of all is the liquor traffic, not only in America, but all over the world, said the speaker. There is no parallel to the American national life of today. Every nationality of Europe, great and small, is largely represented among us. That is enough to complicate the affairs of any government, especially when a portion of these strangers undertake to debase and debauch our civilization.

In the last general election nineteen well filled to hear Mrs. Hoffman, the tem-

civilization.

In the last general election nineteen States enfranchised foreigners, some of them as early as four and six months after arrival. Last year in Nebraska a large force of Italians in Omaha, who came there in the spring, declared their intentions, through an interpreter, and voted against the prohibition amendment. But the American women who had taken up claims in Nebraska were voiceless in that contest. Patriotism could not vote. This makes it difficult to settle any question, especially the liquor traffic.

We have always had this traffic, but pre-

intent upon the issues of the war. Their leaders are shrewd and active men. In 1865, at their general convention, ar officer of the United States Government was

officer of the United States Government was introduced with tumultuous applause and he assured them the Government was in sympathy with their business as a moral ageucy. The declared object of these societies, as stated in their resolutions, is to control polities and secure the defeat of any candidate opposed to their business.

Mrs, Hoffman quoted various reports of these associations, showing that they defeated Horace Greeley, and every candidate or party, in any but the prohibition States, which at all favored temperance. Louis Schade, agent of the brewers, she said, has for nineteen years prevented Congress from passing the bill to appoint a commission of inquiry into the liquor traffic and its effects, and our Government frames its internal revenue laws to suit the wishes of the liquor men.

which at all favored temperance. Louis Schade, agent of the brewers, she said, has for nineteen years prevented Congress from passing the bill to appoint a commission of inquiry into the liquor traffic and its effects, and off Government frames its internal revenue laws to suit the wisnes of the liquor men.

This evening Mrs. Hoffman will discuss "High License, and the Proper Remedy to be Adopted."

State Medical Society.

The Medical Society of the State of California will, this year, hold its annual meeting at Searamento. The society will on that occasion attain its majority, having been organized twenty-one years ago. The sessions will be held in the Senate chamber, State Capitol, the use of which has been kindly granted by Secretary of State Waite. Reduced transportation and hotel rates have been secured. The number of physicians who have aiready signified their intention of attending, and contributing papers, is such as to render the meeting of unusal scientific interest. The social features of the occasion have not been neglected, and the local medical men have determined to gain an envisible reputation for the capital city. On the first evening, Dr. W. R. Cluness, of Sacramento, the president of the society will give a reception at his residence. Wednesday evening the visitors will be ensembled to the society of the Sutter Club, new California State Bank building. On Tursday, the closing event, there will be a grand reception under the augustes of the wives of the members of the local medical society, at the Crocker Art Gallery. The gallery will be lighted the throughout by electricity, affording the visitors an opportunity of inspecting the statement of the section of pictures on the Pacific Coast. Additional entertawments, for the server of the local medical society, at the Crocker Art Gallery. The gailery will be lighted throughout by electricity, affording the visitors an opportunity of inspecting the state of the society of the Sacrament of the websel season will be reputation of the season provided

This is the best time of the whole year to purify your blood, because now you are more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take, and it is the most economical—100 doses \$1.

"WHO DID SUCH A NICE JOB of painting on your buggy, Jack?" "Marsh, the carriage painter."
"I have a fine carriage to repaint; will take it to him. Where's his shor?"
"22 E. Second at, between Los Angeles and San Pedro sts."

SOCIETY.

North on the noon train.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Young of Vernon was in the city yesterday.

Mr. McNab of Riverside was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Reeder of Lamanda Park was in the city yesterday.

The Chesterfields will give one of their charming parties Friday evening of this week.

charming parties Friday evening of this week.

Mrs. F. M. Coombs, children and maid of Denver. Colo., are the guests of Mrs. E. L. Betts, Loma drive.

The Sunday-evening meetings at Unity Church are proving very attractive and profitable to the young people.

The young ladies of the Delta Gamma Fraternity will give an entertainment in University chapel Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fanning returned from Arrowhead Springs and Mr. Fanning is feeling much recuperated from the trip.

The Odd Fellows are arranging for a grand ball in Armory Hail on the evening of the 25th inst. The various committees of arrangement have been appointed.

Some of the tickets issued to raise a guarantee fund for the cooking school, were deposited with the money in the City Bank twodays after they were distributed, and in one instance the same day, showing that the ladies of this city are in earnest in this undertaking. All ladies holding these tickets, or any one interested in the establishment of an industrial school are requested to meet the managers at St. Vincent Hall on Hill street near Sixth tomorrow afternoon at 2:50 o'clock.

THE FENTON CASE.

No New Light Thrown on the Cause of the Man's Death.

There have been no new developments in the Fenton case. The detectives succeeded in tracing the old man up to midnight, when the proprietor of the Strasbourg saloon, on Alameda street, turned him out into the street, as he wished to close up. At that time Fenton was very drunk, but could walk tolerably well, and it was thought could make his way to his lodging-house.

that time Fenton was very drunk, but could walk tolerably well, and it was thought could make his way to his lodging-house. No one was with him at this time, and nothing further is known about him until he was found lying in the deserted haliway by Officer Vignes, between 4 and 5 o'clock Susday morning, with an ugly cut on the top of his head, several wounds on his face, and his lower limbs paralyzed.

Notwithstanding the verdict of the coroner's jury that death resulted from injuries inflicted with a club in the hands of some person or persons unknown, the police detectives are still of the opinion that the injuries were caused by Fenton falling down the steps. The theory is that Fenton wandered into the place and went to sleep. Toward morning he woke up, and while trying to find his way out of the house, fell down the steps, which are very steep and narrow and without any railing at the top. Yesterday afternoon Chief Glass and Capt. Roberts made a careful examination of the premises and are thoroughly convinced that Fenton's death was accidental. At the bottom of the steps there is a projecting plece of plank, on which it was possible for a man falling down the steps to strike, and they think that this is show the cut on the top of the head was caused.

There is but little possibility that the mystery will ever be solved.

ILLINOIS HALL. The Managers in Trouble with One of the Tenants.

The Illinois Society gave an entertainment last night, and as they wanted a police officer in attendance, it was thought that a and Ways and Means Committee had not yet been appointed, and it was not known how much money could be raised for the purpose, the matter be referred to that committee when appointed, with power to act.

The motion prevailed, and as nothing more could be done until the committees were appointed, it was suggested that the secretary at once wait on the Mayor at his residence, and have the appointments made, so that the names could be announced and the committees get to work.

This suggestion was put in the form of a motion, which was carried, and the committee adjourned until this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Mayor's office, when it is hoped that every member of the committee will be on hand.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Immeniately after the adjournment of the committee, Mr. Osborne waited on the Mayor, who announced the following committees:

Executive Committee—Mayor H. T. Haz.

Executive Committee—Mayor H. T. Haz.

The Great Basin.
[Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine,]
During, or subsequent to the formation of the basin, there were copious extensions of lava along the lines of upheaval and breaking of strata, and many of these were of such magnitude many of these were or such magnitude that the valleys for miles around were filled until the flood of lava poured over their rims. In some instances the lava flowed from a gash in the summit of the ridge; in others it welled up through flasures at the base; but in few, if any instances, were there eruptions from what are usually considered. tions from what are usually considered typical volcanoes. Of the various

Excessive Cost of Management.

Annual Statement of the Preferred Mutual Accident Association.—Upon an examination of the statement of the Preferred Mutual Accident Association.—Upon an examination of the statement of the Preferred Mutual Accident Association we notice that to pay \$87,050.30 in claims cost \$175,373.68 in expenses—1. e.: it cost more than \$2 to pay \$1; that in order to show net assets \$1965.24 greater at the close of the year than at the beginning it was necessary to hold back more than \$10,000 from the secretary's salary until after January lat; that that among the assets are reckoned assessments not yet paid amounting to \$191,139.07, or decidedly more than half the total assessments paid during 1890; that more policies were forfeited during the year than the total membership at the beginning of the year; that membership at the beginning of the year; that membership at the end of the year and that more than half of these are resisted. A comparison with the report of the year before shows further: Increase in amount of losses resisted, \$9,885.71; increase in total amount of losses unpaid, \$22,324.39.—[New York Dally Commercial Buletin, February 24, 1891.

This is the company of which Kimball C, Atwood is secretary.—[San Francisco Examiner, March 31.

THE LATEST SENSATION. Those stylish trimmed hats at the New York Bazaar, 148 N Spring st.

THE COURTS.

Trial of the Kaweah Colonists Commenced.

THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

The Coronel Will Contest-Rather Sensational Proceeding-The Supreme Court-General Notes

Every seat was filled and a score of interested spectators were standing when, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Clerk opened the United States District Court, and Judge Ross called the defendants, the trustees of the Kaweah Co-Operative Colony to answer for cutting timber on alleged

The information charges Burnette G. Haskell, Horace T. Taylor, William Christle, J. J. Martin and H. I. Hubbard with having in last July, August and September, cut five trees valued at \$2 each, on Se tion 10, T. 16, S., R. 30 E., for export and

sale.

District Attorney Willoughby Cole appeared for the prosecution and Henry C.

Dillou for the defence. An hour was spent in impanneling the jury.

The first witness for the Government was

Martin J. Wright, Register of the United

Martin J. Wright, Register of the United States Land Office at Visalia.

He testified as to his official position, and introduced the books at the land office in evidence. These books showed that section 10 was opened to settlement April 3, 1884, but that no record of any entry was found on two of them; as to whether any record was to be found on the third witness did not know. The right of entry on this land was suspended December 2, 1885, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and no entries were therefatter permitted. The contention of the detense is that no power resided in the Commissioner to suspend a right granted by Congress. The Register testified that an "entry statement, and in this definition he persisted, though urged otherwise by his coussel.

A. G. Patton, surveyor, followed. He located the mitl of defendants on section 10 said there was not much timber on said there was not much timber on said ciaim; saw many improvements on it, and got to it over a twenty-mile wagon road build by defendants. It was in a rugged mountainous country, interspersed with narrow valieys,

A. W. Caidwell, Government special agent, testified that he had seen trees cut, and that defendant Martin had told him that they were cutting on one Zobisis's claim. On cross-examination, hedisciaimed knowing Moore and Snith of the San Jose Ranch Company to George D. Whitteomb to Jobn M. Jessup to George D. Whitteomb L. State to My Holl of Subject of Control of State of Control of Control

tions.

A sensation was then caused by the Government calling to the stand certain members of the colony who are dissatisfied. No connection between the cutting and the defendants had been established until these witnesses were called. Their testimony was direct and to the point.

George Sheed said he had cut timber at the direct order of defendants; but admitted that it was noterious that Zobrist had a homestead on the land, and had posted notice and made improvements.

homestead on the land, and had posted notice and made improvements. R. Freeze testification to the same effect, but on cross-examination called the defendants "detestable viliains." He admitted that he would like to see the defendants convicted, but declared that he believed in "forgiving his enemies." This raised a laugh in court, which the court promptly suppressed, and the trial proceeded.

John Uniman testified in a similar strain, but on cross-examination admitted that no young timber was cut, none wantonly wasted or destroyed, and that Zobrist's homestead was a matter of general notoriety.

riety.

Julius Pfeisfer saw Zobrist's house and
his notice and knew that his claim was
notorious; that water had been brought to
the claim and that some of the ground had

Deen cultivated.

The Government then rested and the case went over until this morning, when the defence will begin. After this case comes a second for alleged depredations on section 2.

The petition fi.ed Monday by Francisco Yndort to have the will of Soledad Coronel Yndort to have the will of Soledad Coronel de Yndart produced and admitted to probate is a rather sensational proceeding. Francisco is the son of the deceased. He alleges that when his mother died in 1872 she left a will by which half of her property was given to him. The property in question is now very valuable, it being in the neighborhood of Seventh street and Central avenue. The petitioner claims that his mother deeded all of the lands in trust to her brother, Don A. F. Coronel, and at her death left a will as above stated. This will, it is alleged, has been suppressed or destroyed. The property involved is worth \$250,000.

SUPREME COURT. At the session of the Supreme Court yesterday, on motion of S. P. Mulford and the presentation of a license from the Supreme Court of Illinois, A. E. Nutt of San Diego was admitted to practice.

was admitted to practice.

The case of the Willamette Steam Mill and Lumber Company and others against Kremer and others was submitted after

argument.
The case of Manning against Den was
also argued and submitted. M. Whaling
made a plea for the appellant.
The case of Herberger against Husman
was also argued and submitted, as was also
the case of Hewitt against Dean and others. Orders were also issued in several other

Court Notes.

The Supreme Court in bank yesterday granted W. A. Spears a writ of habeas corpus made returnable before the Supreme Court in bank at San Francisco, April 27 at No session of court was held in Depart-

To session of court was need in Department Six yesterday.

T. F. Joyce yesterday got a judgment against the city for #174.60 in Department Five. It was due on a contract for building the Seventh-street school.

Associate Justice T. B. Mc Farland arrived from the North yesterday afternoon. Owing to illness in his family he has been detained in San Francisco.

Associate Justice T. R. McFarland arriveu from the North yesterday afternoon. Owing to illness in his family he has been detained in San Francisco.

The case of Rebman against Whiting and also against the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company was submitted for decision in Dep rtment Five yesterday. It involves \$5000 alleged to be due for material furnished the defendants.

The appeal case of W. B. Taney against the county of Los Angeles was decided by Judge McKinley yesterday. The judgment of the lower court was reversed. Taney sued the county for \$75 for services as deputy constable during January. Justice Owens gave him a judgment. The case was appealed to the higher court, with the result of a reversal.

In Department Four E. Moulton was yesterday given a judgment in foreclosure against H. A. Carlson for #1905.

In Department One yesterday N. Urquides was on trial on a charge of robbery. Urquides, it is alteged, attempted to steal hay from the barn of M. D. Beall in La Ballona township. The case was all completed except instructions to the jury. Today it will be given to the jury to decide.

The case of Alpheus Buil against J. W. Strong and others, was on trial yesterday in Department Three. This is an action to set aside a trust deed to a three-quarter interest in 220 acres in the Los Nietos tract. It is claimed that Buil advanced money to Strong in 1882 to work a quartz mine in Placer county. Bull claims the land was deeded to him in trust for the money advanced asserted by the defendant to \$11.00. and by Buil to be more than that amount. The defendant also claims that Buil sold the mine in Placer county for more than the money advanced. The case has not yet been concluded.

The Supreme Court now has before it for more than the money advanced. The case, it being the Willismette Steam Mills Lumbering Company and others against M. Kremer and others. It is a petition for a rebearing, the court having heard the case.

once. Yesterday it was argued again and submitted. The decision covers some points that have not before been passed on,

New Suits.

CONVEYANCES.

Elizabeth Roberts to Edward E Gaylord

Lots 1 and 2 Hoberts subdivision Pasadena 42—58, \$5000,

Janes W Davis to William Riley—Lots 1
and 3, block 2 Angeleno Heights 7—88,
\$1250.

George D. Whitcomb to John D. Jessup-Lots 17 and 18 block M. Glendora 15-27,

SUMMARY.	
Number over \$1000	10
Amount\$	24,07
Number under \$1000	25
Amount\$	3,51
Number nominal	1
Total\$	27,59

A Golden Opportunity.

The phenomenal success of the average orange grower in Southern California has so enhanced the value of all lands which are well adapted to curus fruit culture, that poor men annost feel shut out from the acquisition of a piece of land large enough to plant a paying citrus grove.

But lands are still offered by the owners of a large tract in San Bernardino county at prices and on terms which bring them within the reach of almost everyone, and which present a golden opportunity for those who want orange ands.

This land almost joins one of the oldest and finest orange orchards in San Bernardino county. It also lies just beside unimproved land which is held at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

You can buy the land we refer to for \$75 per acre, and you can take your pick of any piece not less than ten acres, out of 1800 acres; and you will have water piped to your land, and one inch to seven acres guaranteed, and subject only to the conditions connected with the irrigation district in which this land is located.

For clerks, salaried men, or ladles employed in business which enables them to

connected with the irrigation district in which this hand is located.

For cierks, salaried men, or hadies employed in business which enables them to lay by a small'sum monthly, here is an opportunity to buy a piece of land which will grow in value more rapidly than any investment you can make with your savings. An arrangement can be made for planting and caring for small tracts at low rates. After the first payment is made the balance can be baid in any installments which may suit the purchaser.

For maps and full particulars call on or address Poindexter & List, 125 West Second street, Los Angeles, Cal., or L. L. Rogers, Colton.

N. B.—Free carriage at Colton meets the morning t.ain from Los Angeles to show these lands.

A FAMOUS RESORT.

Picturesque Mountain and Canyon Scenery .- Hot Springs That Rival the Celebrated Arkansas Hot Springs.

A paradise for Consumptives, and a sani tarium for Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Skin and Nervous diseases.

The celebrated Arrowhead Hot Springs are ment of H. C. Royer, M. D., a surgeon and pleasant gentleman socially, and possessing rare executive and business qualities, so essential for the success of an institution of

We predict that under Mr. Royer's management, Arrowhead Hot Springs will become the most famous resort for the invalid on the Pacific Coast.

Nature has been lavish in giving all that man could ask. An elevation of 2100 feet above the ocean, air the most bracing and invigorating, an abundance of pure mountain water, besides a large number of boiling Hot them to possess curative powers unsurpassed by any other water. With the best of air, hot mineral baths mud, or rather magnetic sand, mixed with hot mineral water. Beautiful scenery, galvanism and dynamo e ectricity, a first class hotel, with modern improvements fresh milk, vegetables and fruit produced o the Arrowhead farming land. It seems tha with all these the invalid could ask but little

Arrowhead Hot Springs are situated six afternoon stage and mail run to the hotel. Additional information concerning this popular resort can be obtained of their agent, C. S. Trachagen, at the Turkish Baths, 200 South

SEE MRS. DR. WELLS, who has for many years successfully practiced in giving prompt relief in temale, periodical, over an. norvous and rectal diseases, even from first treatment. Electricity used when needed. Scores of testimonials and city references at offices, 2109 "Clifton," 235 N. Broadway.

HOW IS YOUR CHILD?

Swift's Specific is the great developer, of delicate childrem. It regulates the secretions; it stimulates the skin to healthy action, and assists nature in development.

·There is no tonic for child-

ren equal to S. S. S. Send for our treatise on Blood and

SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Uncle" John Clark's Change of Base-Gould's Western Trip. "Uncle" John Clark, one of the most The following new suits were yesterday filed with the County Cierk:

Isaac N. Van Nuys sued James C. Hiskey as a stockholder of the Santa Ana Hotel and Land Company for \$5272.97 alleged to be due on a promissory note. Land Company for \$52:2.97 alleged to be due on a promissory note.

A petition for the probate of the will of John Hall was filed by K. C. Kirkpatrick, who died March 30, leaving an estate valued at \$1000.

Amy Hepp, who died April 11, leaving an estate valued at \$7500, admitted to probate. H. L. Pinney filed eleven suits to recover street assessments against the following parties: E. C. Burlingame, M. Ellsworth, F. A. Dunham, T. A. Lucenbach, J. Lyons et al., J. W. Ernest et al., M. Starr, Peter Neis et al., and the California Bank.

C. H. Libby also sued S. E. Burlingame on a street assessment.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS,

[Only those transfers of \$1000 and over are specified below. Those below \$1000 are summarized at the end of the list.]

Los Angeles, April 14.

CONVEYANCES.

Elizabeth Roberts to Edward E. Gaylord Lotel and J. Bayers, and and Lotel and J. Bayers, and J

The District Attorney Suggests That
H s Request Be Granted.
The District Attorney, to whom was referred the communication of Asron Smith ed to the Board of Supervisors or Monday in reference to an investigation the amount of money drawn by him from the treasury of this county, yesterday sent to the board the following opinion:

the teasury of this county, years and the to the board the following opinion:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors —GENTLEMEN: With reference to the request of Aaron Smith, that you investigate certain charges alleged to have been made against him in improperly drawing funds from the treasury of this county. I would respectfully suggest that you forthwith summon all persons making such charges before your nonorable body to testify to any facts within their knowledge concerning the misappropriation of any county funds. Respectfully yours,

JAMES MCLACHLAN,

District Attorney.

The board took no action upon this report yesterday. Today a meeting will be held, however, and the matter will then come up.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when and refreshing to the taste and acts and refreshing to the taste and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.



🕸 EGYPTIAN ELIXIR 🗷 FOR THE SKIN.

The immense sale of this well-known and inimitable Elistic is of itself the proof of its intrinsic worth. Its great value consists not merely in giving to the skin a brilliant and healthy appearance, but in the genuine and permanent tone, vigor and bloom which nothing but perfect health of the tissues can impart. This remarkable preparation has proven a boon to thousands affilicted with diseases of the skin. Exceedingly pleasant, cooling and effective in its action to much so that it can be safely used on the skin. ceedingly pleasant, cooling and effective in its action so much so that it can be safely used on the skin o a babe just born. It will also cure the most inve-erate diseases, such as salt rheum, eczema, itch poison oak, erysipeias, dandruff, diseases of the scalp and blood poison. No one who has once use-it will ever be without it. It will make the roughes swin ever be without it. It will make the roughes skin smooth, soft, and velvety. It is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, containing neither mercury lead, or other corrosive poisons. In fact the Ainaxab has been so long and thoroughly tested that it is not necessary to say more.

ssary to say more.

For sale by all Druggists. PRICE, \$1.00 AINAXAB MANUFACTURING CO.,



AUCTION!

HOUSE AND LOT. Friday, April 17, 1891, at 2 O'clock On the Premises, 333 Brent St.,

Just South of Temple st. A beautiful cottage of 5 rooms, with shed kitche and enclosed porch back, and shed stable on rear of lot; also one fine cow and one yearing befor. Sale positive. Owner leaving the State. table on the state, and partial the state, it is the state.

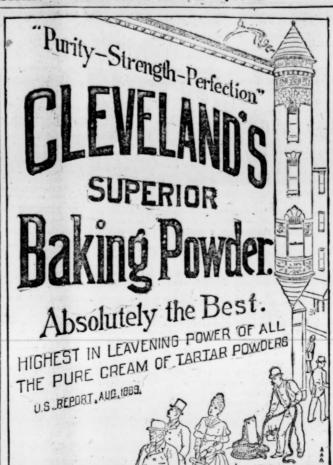
THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer, 22 W. First st.

Seed Potatoes. FIRST CROP.

H. J. HASTINGS, 103 N. Spring St. Room 10

P. T. HUGHES.

-WHOLESALE-Cash Commission Merchant. Eigin and Western Creamery Butter and Choese, Hanch and State Eggs and Pure Jea Lard. Will receive or handle only the bes goods. Advances on car lots on track, war-bouse or in store at bank rates. Office and store, 1225 and 1339 Sixteenth st. Denver, Col



ECONOMICAL FUEL.

Wholesale \ Retail

C

O

A

361

N. MAIN ST

UP STAIRS.

Opposite Baker Blec

WNDAYS:

AT REDUCED PRICES If your dealer does not keep it ring up Tele-C

phone 36 or leave your order with O HANCOCK BANNING, Importer, 130 W. Second St.

THE NOTED CHINESE PHYSICIAN. DR. TOM SHE BIN

Of Canton, China. 361

UP STAIRS.

OFFICE HOURS

Los Angeles, Nov. 2, 1890.—I wish to testify to the wonderful skill of Dr. Tom She Bin in my own case. I was taken ack a year are with a cough and gradually lost all my flesh and strength until at last I had to take to my bed during the last three months of my stokness, I spat blood and matter contantly and two weeks provious to my seeing Dr. Tom She Bin I could eat nothing; only took at I the water. I had night ewests continuously. Four days after I commenced treatment with Dr. Tom She Bin I could get out of hed alone and in three weeks I was entirely well. I should also state that I took treatment from saveral other questions in the west seen in which it is should also state that I took treatment from saveral other questions. It is a should also state that I took treatment from saveral other questions in the provided of the saveral other good of the saveral othe

Los Angeles. Nov. 16, 1890.-I hereby certify that Dr Tom she isin has cured me of con

bad off when I went to him. I know also of a good many cures he has made in o her kinds of cextees. His treatment only cost \$37.50, about one-tenth or what I have thrown away on other doctors.

BERNAL FRANCISCO, Los Angeles.

I have been a ck four years with heart disease, andering terribly with pin in my heart and bac.. I took treatment under the best Chicago physicians with no senefit. I then moved to Los Angeles, og et the benefit of the climate and change, but it did not help me. Hearing of Dr. Ton She Bin I went to him and be, as he medicine which I took for one month and a haif, and was completely cured, so that I med to go back homes to Chicago.

Los Angeles, Feb 5, 18d.

Mis. F. B. Kithnek, 400 Thomas at. Chicago.

Los Angeles, Feb 5, 18d.

Mis. F. B. Kithnek, 400 Thomas at. Chicago.

Dr. Wong, the Chine-decetor on south Mais st. I took the atter's medicine three months with no benefit after spending a gr at amount of money and time and getting no better, I became discountaged and gare up all dea of getting back my neath, but this white, hearing of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Tom She Bin at 261 North Main. I went to him and commenced his treatment. After the first assentiately well. If a very this testimone freely addition for three months and now feel that assentiately well. If a very this testimone freely addition for three months and now feel that assentiately well. If a very this testimone freely addition for three months and now feel that assentiately well. Mis. JENNIE NAUNDERS, glady, that others made the house of the state of the sta

The Famous Chinese Physician,

Has all kinds of Herbs and Medicines for sale at his Sanitarium, 713 SOUTH MAIN ST., Los Angeles, Cal. Good rooms and the best of attention to patients remaining at the Sanitarium for treatment, Hundreds have been cured by him, when given up by other physicians. See his testimonials, a sample of which is as follows:

Three months ago my daughter was taken sick, bloated terribly, limbs became cold d finally she to toonstousness and one side became paralyzed and she was given up die. Dr. Wong's medicale restored her to perfect heaith Mich MARY StULLY, 500 Gattardo st., Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1891.

Six years ago my son was very sick. I employed three different doctors for three weeks, but none of them afforded any re.lef. nor could they tell me the kind of disease my son was affected with. When it was evident my son couldn't live Dr. Wong's meaned him and sad that he was suffering from one of the 21 forms of stomach disease. Dr. Wong's medicine relieved him at once and effect ed a permanent cure in a few days' time, and he has never been sick or taken any medicine ance taking Dr. Wong's med cine.

Outober 29, 1891.

135 S. Workman st., Los Angeles, Cal.

After I had suffered severely from blood poisoning and had failed to get relief from ther doctors, I took med gine from Dr. Wone and was completely cured in two senths time. I conside Dr. Wong the most able physician that I have ever known fin forte years observation and experience.

Now mber 1, 1892 257 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Two months ago my wife took medicine of Dr. Wong for bronchitis and as hua, now she s in the best of health and is enjoying life. For fifteen years she suffered and during that time I employed five different physicians and pand them hundreds of dodars, but none of them ever benefited her in the least. All the doctors advised me to move to another climate as the only thing that would ever afford her relief.

November 1, 1892.

DR. WONG has cured over 2000 people who were afflicted with nearly every form of

DR. KWONG.

The Celebrated Chinese Herb Physician. HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM 227 S. MAIN ST. TO

416 SOUTH BROADWAY. Between Fourth and Fifth, Los Angeles,

Examination and Consultation Free,

And guarantees to cure Catarrh, Ringworm and Piles of long standing.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

BOILERS, ENGINES, DRILLING ROPES.

PIPE, Etc., Etc.

EASTERN MADE DRILLING TOOLS!

The only Establishment on the Pacific Coast that can furnish everything connected with Drilling or Pumping Oil Walls.

SANTA PAULA HARDWARE COMPANY, Santa Paula, Ventura County, Cal.

DR. HONG SOI.

127 S. Broadway, between First and Second Sts. His Wonderful Cures have attracted hundreds. Consultation Free.



Having been sick for about one year with kidney and bowel complaint and anxiety for mind and failing to derive any benefit from doctors in the East, I resolved to try Dr. Hong Soi. I find after using his medicine for about two weeks, I am eatirely cured.

H. H. BEMIS, 218 Third at.
Bouthwestern Lodging House.

One year ago I was taken sick. Dr. Hong Soi cured me of a spicen, liver stomach and blood disease in four weeks. I have been perfectly healthy and have worked have ever since Nov. 29, 1-90.

E. HOY, SD Main at, Dallag, Tex.

For three years I was a sufferer with rheumatism and kidner disease, and as unables. Nov. 3; 1:99.

Nov. 3; 1:99.

L. HOY, 53; Main at, Palina, Pal



LEM, YOW & CO., CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS General Commission and

Employment Agents. Family and hotel cooks, waite s and laborers furnished free of charge. 511 N. MAIN ST., Opp. Plaza.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DR. WOH, The Celebrated Chinese Physician.



Unsolicited I wish to state for the public good the wonderful cure upon me made by Dr. Woh, the Chinese physician. For a long time I have suffered untoid agony and tred all known remedies but failed. Dr. Woh was recommended to me and I tried hm. He at once, after feeling my pulse, pronounced my frouble to be a severe attack of one of his Chinese variety of kidney disease. He prescribed for me for about three weeks. Then I knew I was a well man. Dr. Woh and his treatment are a success. ANEL MET ANDER, March 4, 1891.

Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Woh was recommended to me by a friend. I had been troubled for years with the first open troubled for years with refedend paid the best plus clans without relief on please my firled on please my firled. I valled.

February 6th, 1891. Riverside, Cai.

For quite a number of years I have been a great sufferer and paid out large sums of money for dectors and medic ness. My disease citizens of some to be Bright's disease others said it was gravel, but I could not find relief. I got worse and worse until my life was despaired of. The treatment and operations to which I submitted were terrible. Finally at the request of a friend who had been cured by Dr. Woh, I consented to

treatment are a success

March 4, 1891.

AXEL ME: ANDER,
Los Angeies, Cal.
Los Angeies, Cal.
Los Angeies, Cal.
For eight months past my wife was a great
sufferer from female roubles. For days at a
Time her pain was so severe that no rest could sheebtlan or siepe at n ght. Unwillingly forced her to visit Dr. Woh, the Chine-e physician. The doctor undertook to cure her and now with grateful hearts we confess to a complete recovery in her case.

February 6th, 1891.

J. F. BURDICK.
February 6th, 1891.

J. F. BURDICK.
February 6th, 1891.

Riverside, Cal.
Los Angeies, Cal.
Los Angeies, Cal.
Dr. Woh was recommended to me by a friend. I had been troubled for years with indiscion. causing fearful headaches and vertego, making my life one of music retigo, making my life one of music without retigo, making my life one of musics, the control of the case of the control of the contr

I have tried many doctors for heart disease but have derived no benefit until Dr. Woh, the Chinese physician, of Los Angeles City, prescribed for me. Two months ago I began his treatment and

The remedies are purely herbs and roots which Dr. Woh has familiarized himself thoroughly with by a long practice in the imperial hospital of China. Dr. Woh is the oldest and best-known Chinese paysician in Southern California, and his curve have been remarkable, especially in Igmale troubles, tumors, etc. All diseases are located by and through the pulse.

Free consultation to every one and all are cordially invited to call upon Dr. Woh at his office.

227 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

[ESTABLISHED 1881.] The Tos Angeles Times.

Dublisbers' Announcements-Rates of Subscription, Etc.

The Los Angelos Times (8 pages,) is published every morning in the year at the Times Building, N. E. corner of First and Broadway,

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Tresidant and General Manager.

WM A SFALDING. | MARIAN OTIS,
Vice-President. Secretary.

C. C. ALLEN. Treasurer.

Terms to Subscribers.

The Los Angeles Weekly Mirror (12 pages) is published every Saturday morning at \$2 per year, or \$1 for six months.

NEWS SERVICE. - THE ONLY MORNING REPUB CORRESPONDENCE aclicited. Timely local topics and news given the preference. He brief clear and pointed. Aftonymous communications

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing for change of ad-dress, should also state former address. THE TIMES officially publishes the ordinance and other city advertising.

POSTAGE.—One cent pays foreign or domesti postage on 12 pages or less.

TARIFF PICTURES,

From the New York Press.1

Not only has the price of domestic plate
glass steadily declined since 1875 from
\$2.50 per square foot to 85 cents, but the in-

Increase in manufacture of plate glass:

1875-Of home consumption 5 per cent.

1880-Of home consumption 30 per cent.

1887—Of hôme consumption 70 per cent.

Is it better for American tubor to con-nume 5, per cent. of domestic goods and 96

per cent. of foreign, or 70 per cent. of do-

Let wage-earners answer for themselves.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln is no more!"

nestic and only 30 per cent. of foreign?

"The President is dead! Abraham

These were the awful tidings that

were flashed across the land twenty-

six years ago this morning, when the

great heart of Abraham Lincoln cease

to beat. Never in all the Nation's

history had it been so thrilled as by

the news of the assassination and

death of its great-hearted and patri-

otic President. Every loyal heart was

agonized as by an individual bereave-

ment. The whole land was in mourn

ing. Even the South wept, and the

leaders of the late insurgents declared

that "the South has lost its best

Who that lived in those days can ever

forget the funeral march across the

land when the body of the good Presi-

dent was brought home from Washing-

ton, two thousand miles away, to its last

funeral cortége passed it was met by overflowing manifestations of sorrow.

No man in all the history of nations

was more honored in his death, or so

sincerely mourned by such vast multi-

tudes as was Abraham Lincoln, the

martyred President of the Republic.

As gentle as a woman, as simple as

child, yet with a heart large enough

to carry the burdens of the Nation's

orrows, and a brain so intellectually

clear as to enable him to wisely direct

the movements that finally crushed

the greatest rebellion in the history of

the world, and with, at all times, an

unfailing trust in an overruling Power. Abraham Lincoln was the man raised up and ordained by Provi-

dence to save the Union from dismem-

berment, and to preserve to the Amer-

ican people the blessings of a free Gov-

ernment. One of the "toiling mill-

ions," by his own unaided efforts; by

his honesty of purpose; his fixedness of

rinciple; his ready and warm sympa-

thies; his unfeigned democratic habits;

his clear mental foresight, and his un-

swerving devotion to the right, he lifted

himself up to a place in the affections

and the confidence of the Nation such

as no other man of the American peo-

He was a self-sacrificing man; a man

of intense devotion to the public

weal. His patriotism was as broad

nimity was as wide as human suffer-

ing. His personal will was always

subservient to the public will; he held

himself as the servant of the people

whose interests it was his to defend.

He was no time-server, no seeker after

Nation, that he might carry out the

of the public trust that was placed in

the instrument of Providence whose

It was astonishing how rapidly, after

the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lincoln

power. He studied the mind of the

the continent; his magna

ple has ever achieved.

final resting place?

were domestic manufactures.

dustry has extended.

were domestic manufactures.

Address: THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, : TIMES BUILDING,
N. E. corner of First and Broadway, Los Angeles, C. Val. XIX.. No. 133, Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter DAILY AVERAGE - 8443 Circulation -

NOTES OF THE DAY.

NORTHERN AFRICA is threatened with a plague of locusts, which promises to devour every green thing in sight.

THE Chilian government will get the cruisers that have recently been completed in France. The legal advisers of the French government have advised that this may be done.

GEN. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA died yes terday in Washington. In 1862 he raised the Empire Brigade of New York State Volunteers and on October I was commissioned as brigadier-general, serving in the army till the close

TURKEY made a move to prevent a Russian war vessel from passing the Dardanelles yesterday, but subsequently yielded to the vigorous protests of the Russian ambassador and let the vessel proceed. The old treaty providing that only Turkish war vessels should pass the straits is much of a dead letter.

IT was reported at the Pacific Rolling Mills in San Francisco that certain of the union molders who went on strike had placed dynamite in the mills. The workmen were scared and stopped Any such dastardly attempts as this can but hasten the day when these boycotting unions will fall into the ditch which they have been digging for themselves.

MEMBERS of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union are interesting themselves in getting signatures from ladies to a pledge not to wear the bodies or feathers of birds. The practice of wearing entire bodies of birds in hats is certainly a most hideous one, apart from the unnecessary destruction of songsters which attaches to it. Let the women wear ostrich feathers, and Southern California will supply them.

DEATHS by the grip in New York continue to increase, while in Chicago the disease shows no signs of abating. In Brooklyn, on Sunday last, there were more funerals than on any day since the victims of the great theater fire were buried in 1876. In England and France the influenza is reported to be becoming epidemic. It looks as if there was some truth in the theories of atmospherical disturbance as a cause of this sickness.

THE German Emperor is very fond of hearing himself talk. Scarcely a day goes by that he does not deliver a public opinion on some mundane subject, with all the aplomb of an old exemy at Kiel the Kaiser said the navy would exercise the chief offensive part in the next war, and should endeavor to annihilate the enemy by a grand coup, its duties in this respect resembling those of the cavalry ashore. Has the Emperor ever heard of torpedoes? They sometimes do a little "sudden annihilating."

THE first Western States Commercial Congress convened at Kansas City vesterday. The congress was favored with a lengthy letter from the President, in which he outlined his views on several important public questions. In regard to prices of farm produce, while admitting that they have been too low, he reminds the farmers that other things may be too popular will. He felt the sacredness cheap as well as corn. He believes the home market necessarily his hands, and held himself to be but the best for produce, as it the instrument of Providence whose measurably emancipates producers designs he studied to know and whose from the exactions of transportation purposes to fulfil. companies. Turning to the question of currency, the President utters a warning against the depreciation of

till Liberty dies, and the flag of Freedom ceases to wave, shall the name of Abraham Lincoln perish from the earth!

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The week ending today has been prolific in anniversaries that carry the thoughts back to the stirring days of the War of the Rebellion. The 9th was the anniversary of the surrender of Lee to Grant in 1865; yesterday, the 14th, was the day on which Fort ter was fired upon, thirty years ago, in 1861; and today is the anniversary of that sad event which turned the rejoicing over the close of the war into nourning-the dastardly assassination of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, on the 15th of April, 1865.

This is, therefore, a fitting occasion upon which to glance back at the stirinto those memorable four years from 1861 to 1865. Carrying out the THE TIMES presents a condensed his tory of the war, together with a page reproduction from an issue of the New York Herald of April 15, 1865, telling the story of Lincoln's assassin-ation, with other matter pertinent to the anniversary; all of which is given morning in a four-page supplement to the regular issue.

A generation has grown up since the last shot of the Civil War was fired. To many of these the facts of the great struggle are but imperfectly known. To them the story of the war will appeal as a fresh and thrilling narrative, of which they only know the outline, and the denousment. To others, again, the veterans who were themselves actors in the great drama, every name will be as familiar as those of their own families, but not the less interestedly will they peruse the record, and once more conjure up in their minds scenes that words, at the best, can but feebly por-

trav. To all true Americans, from child to veteran, the history of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union can never lack in interest.

WAR RELICS.

Capt. F. Jordan, formerly of navy, now of Los Angeles, has in his session three interesting relics of the closing days of the war. They are copies of the Charleston Courier of April 15, 17 and 18, 1865. That of the 5th contains an account of the raising of the Stars and Stripes on Fort Sumter, on the fourth anniversary of the capture of the fort by the rebels Following are the head-lines over the description of the event:

FORT SUMTER.

THE RAISING OF THE "OLD FLAG" BY MAJ GEN. ANDERSON,

SALUTES BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

N ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHE

A CROWD OF VISITORS FROM THE NORTH

A GRAND GALA DAY IN CHARLESTO

THE MAGNIFICENT APPEARANCE OF THE VESSELS

A RECEPTION BY GEN. GILMORE.

BALL IN THE EVENING. THE everlasting Italian question ops up again. A dispatch from Rome announces that a member of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday gave notice of his intention to ask the Italian government what satisfaction had been asked for or obtained in the case of the Italians lynched at New Orleans. At first Uncle Sam, who is essentially a man of peace, was anxious to avoid war with Italy. Then, as the Italian jibes kept on, he began to think he would about as leave fight as not; nd now by the great much rather fight-where he absolutely demands Eye-talian gore to stay the vearnings of his interior department. Bring on your double-barreled ironclads and let's make an end of this colishness. It is growing tiresome.

WE publish this morning an interesting letter, written by a Kansas man o the Chicago Inter Ocean, showing how the Farmers' Alliance managed o secure the favor of the unfortunate farmers of that State under the plea hat it was a non-partisan organization, established for their interest. The writer also shows that the Repubican farmers of Kansas now begin to ee through the delusion, and are leaving the Alliance in large numbers There is no doubt that the Alliance movement is being worked in the interest of Democrats. Southern Democrats will not be taken out of their party by such a movement, and whatever thirdparty vote there is in the next national election will be largely in the Western

Republican States.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The History of Its Rise in Kansas.

HARD TIMES GAVE IT BIRTH

Pretending to Be a Non-Partisa Organization It Soon Threw Off the Cloak-Kansas Farmers Disgusted.

Bunyan Adams writes as follows from Kansas to the Chicago Inter

Will the good old Inter Ocean, that has done so much for Republicanism, allow a native-born Kansan a word? I

hope so.

From the tone of the eastern press. From the tone of the eastern press, it is evident that they are unacquainted with the state of affairs that exists in Kansas from a political standpoint. The belief expressed by both Democratic and Republican papers that the farmer upheaval, which wrought the farmer upheaval, which wrought the overthrow of Senator Ingalls, is an organization of sober-minded, conservative farmers, demonstrates that they are weefully ignorant of the facts as they exist. It proves that they mistake the present Alliance for the one that once did exist. To thoroughly understand the movement, one must understand the movement, one must know what it formerly was; then in-vestigate the innovation and ascertain

y whom accomplished, for what pur-ose, and the result.

As is well known, Kansas has been xperiencing a siege of financial em-arrassment and depression. In the past, while times were easy, money plenty and speculation rife, the people became recklessly extravagant. A boom was going and the mortgage craze swept over the State. Homes were mortgaged without thought of the consequences, and the happy mortgageor either engaged in unscrupulous and produced speculation, or was soon gageor etter engaged in unscruptious and grodigal speculation, or was soon on his way to the Pacific Coast to spend the summer. The State having been flooded with eastern capital, its re-sources, which are indeed marvelous, were soon developed. But it did not stop here.

FALSE AND FICTITIOUS VALUES vere created, towns mapped out and builded on the open prairie, where the raw and homeless country surrounding was not capable of giving the necessary

That a reaction must sometime come was readily seen by all shrewd, far-seeing business men, and they prepared seeing business men, and they prepared for the emergency. It soon came. Three successive failures of crops, a condition previously unknown in the history of the State, precipitated a crash just as the majority of the mortgages were falling due. Eastern money, in anticipation of danger, began to disappear; towns were abandoued and people fled from the State by the thousands. The men, and they are plenty. sands. The men, and they are plenty, who had mortgaged their farms in haste, began to suffer, and many were ejected from theirhomes. Ruin seemed inevitable and panic imminent. In this crisis the Farmers' Alliance sprang inevitable and panic imminent. In this crisis the Farmers' Alliance sprang up as a non-partisan, industrial organization. It swept over the State like a wild fire. Its membership soon numbered in the thousands, and the farmer, who, as a rule, imagines legislation to be a panacea for all diseases of the body politic, thought that he would secure relief through the agency of the Alliance. 'At this critical point the demagogue stepped in. He spoke in grave and solemn accents. He said to the farmer: 'Lut us discover the cause and remove the depression by obliterating that.' How simple. It completely captivated the farmers, who were honest and well-meaning in their motives. But now, Mr. Demagogue, what is the cause? asked the farmer. The demagogue with deep seriousness of aspect and demeanor, exciaimed in graveyard tones that it was John James Ingalis and the Republican party. The Alliance convention at Topeka on the 22d of March, 1890, at the very hour John J. Ingalis was making the movey monarchs tremble with his eloquence in the Senate denunciatory of trusts, combines monopolies, promulgated a resolution censuring Ingalis in the severest terms and demanding he be retired from the Senate. Quick as a flash nearly 100,000 Republicans left the organization—as many remained charging their own foolishness up to the 100,000 Republicans left the organization—as many remained charging their own foolishness up to the party that had always been their friend. The Alliance, in violation of faith and honor, then laid aside the garb of non-partisanship, submitted itself to the leadership of consciences demangances under the control of itself to the leadership of conscience-less demagogues under the control of a rebel brigadier-general in South Carolina, who, it is said, ruthlessly slaughtered Union soldiers whom he had captured to save them from rescue at Gettysburg, and entered into one of the most causeless and damnable crusades against our free institutions ever recorded on the pages of history. Their campaign was one of falsehood, calumny, mendacity and misrepresen-tation.

Lincoln and Grant were denounced Lincoln and Grant were denounced by coarse and vulgar women on the stump, and the Alliance with the assistance of the entire Democratic party whose policy is "rule or ruin," the same party today that it was when Lee retired with its bleeding and lacerated fragments from the mountains of Pennsylvania.

AN AGGREGATION OF COPPERHEAD guerrillas and unrepentant, malignant rebels-with this assistance they elected five out of our seven congres men and enough representatives to defeat Senator Ingalls, which was done at the dictation of rebel Brig.-Gen. Polk, in February last at the city

It was astonishing how rapidly, after the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lincoln, not set the state of the representation of the warding and the confidence of the loyal people. He was, as changed upon a curse of conduct as wisset and best, itself.

The crusades have come again. The mosters crusaders fight for a more worthly and more practical cause than displaced upon a class of the folial results to occur from recent legislation, have not, he says, been real itself.

The crusades have come again. The mosters crusaders fight for a more worthly and more practical cause than displaced upon a class of the folial results to desire the state of the representation of the variety of the folial results to be a state of the confidence of the loyal people. He was as changeless as the laws of the value of the confidence of the size of the representation, have been the desired the was as changeless as the laws of the was as changeless as the laws of the was as changeless as the laws of the value of the state of the representation of the state of the

the hellish conspiracy that entrapped them as quickly as possible. The spirit of John Brown's day is not all dead in Kansas yet. A rebel is hated as a viper, and as soon as the farmers discovered that they were under the control of Polk there was an instantaneous and

IRRESISTIBLE STAMPEDE.

IRRESISTIBLE STAMPEDE.

The only beneticial resalts of the movement are, first, that it has served as a cess-pool into which the Republican party dropped its rubbish and excrement, and, second, it has been an educator. It has taught the farmer to be more wary and demonstrated to him that if his grievances are ever redressed it will be by the party that has always been his advocate and protector, the Republican party, and not by such a rebol conspiracy as the Alliance, which was conceived in treason and nurtured by mendacity and deceit. All that is now left of that secret un-American organization that defeated that brilliant orator, matchless statesman, liant orator, matchiess statesman, and peerless leader of the free, John James Ingalls, is but the filth and scum of the commonwealth. Its existence is a disgrace to the State and a menace to its prosperity. The ringing of bells, the shouts ity. The ringing of bells, the shouts of joy and peals of exultation that have gone up from the treason stained land south of the Mason and Dixon line over the defeat of Senator Dixon line over the defeat of Senator Ingalls have awakened the slumbering patriotism of loyal Kansas. The Alliance has become a derision and a jest, and the noble patriotic farmers of Kansas are rallying once and again around the banner of the great party of Lincoln, the Stars and Stripes, and in '92 they will carry it on to a victory as glorious as any since it waved over the triumphant legions of Grant at Appomattox. This is not random talk. It is not random It is pointed to by the inexorable of events.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Lawrence Barrett had many peculiarities and one was that he was not able to wear a hat not made to order.

Von Bulow, the musician, is an ex-cellent and accurate Greek scholar, He is, moreover, an unusually well-informed man and an entertaining talker. The Czar of Russia is said to have

foundness for rising early in the morning and going about the market places of St. Petersburg. Not infrequently on these trips he makes purchases for the royal larder.

It is believed in Philadelphia that ex-Gov. James A. Beaver is to succeed Green B. Raum as Commissioner of Senator Pettigrew will drive a

trained moose against a trotting horse for \$200 a side at the State Fair to be held at Sioux Falls, Dak., next fall. Two Boston girls, Sophie Havden and Lois Howe, have won the first and second prizes of \$1000 and \$500, offered by the managers of the Columbian exhibition for the best plans for the woman's building.

Gail Hamilton has charge of a Bible class in Washington. If the lively Gall should put as much vim into her theology as she does into her political teachings the exercises in her class would be of the livelies.

The Marquis Imperiali, now acting as Chargé d'Affaires at Washington for Italy, is an accomplished musician and played the first violin in the or and played the first violin in the or-chestra at a fashionable operatic per-formance at the capital this season. The departure of Baron Fava enables him to play first fiddle right along at the Italian legation.

The Great Centers of Population. It is figured out by the Financial Chronicle, from three census bulletins that have been published, that a circle having a radius of 200 miles and New York for a center includes a population of 14,619,259, or nearly fourth of the entire population of the country. The exact figures are 23.3

country. The exact figures are 23.3 per cent. To take smaller areas, in a limit of 2293 square miles around and includ-To take smaller areas, in a limit of 2293 square miles around and including New York there is a population of 3.6 21,578. Around Philadelphia and on an area of 1784 square miles, there is a population of 1,422,001. Boston is the next large center, with a popula-tion of 1,334,892 on an area of 1869 tion of 1,334,892 on an area of 1869 square miles. Chicago comes fourth, Cook county has 960 square miles and a population of 1,300,000 at present. The areas in the next four greatest centers of population are as follows:

Area, Pop-

MEN OF THE WEST.

Opening of the Congress at Kansas City.

Letter from President Harrison Favoring Bi-Metalism.

Charles Francis Adams Thinks the Country Is Governed Too Much.

on "irrigation"-The Congress Duly Organized-Gov.Fran-cis Chosen President

By Telegraph to The Times KANSAS CITY, April 14.—[By the Asso-clated Press.] The first Western States' Commercial Congress convened at noon today with delegates present from the follow-ing States and Territories: California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexco, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Ne braska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsia, Illinois, Indiana. Ohio, Kentucky, Tennes-see, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma. The conention was called to order by State Sens

the object of the congress to be the consideration of various questions of peculiar interest to the West and South. Kelly laid all the blame of agricultural depression upon the too small circulating medium. As a relief he suggested the recoinage of sliver, the raising of sliver money to the standard

John W. Springer of Illinois, was elected temporary secretary. The chairman then presented Gov. Francis, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of Missouri. He said he congress marked a new era in agricultural, commercial, and financial history. In the early history of the country such dis-In the early history of the country such dissension and dissatisfaction as now exists
resulted in a revolution. The people of the
West were now crying for relief, but the
West were now crying for relief, but the
warns but by this deliberative congress.
Different causes were assigned for the depression of western interests. Heretofore
Federal legislation has been in the interest
of the East. It was necessary now for the
West to stand together, and there were
many things the West desired in advocacy
of which she should be eernest. Recimorthly with Mexico, Canada and South
America and with all the countries of the
world was desired by the West. The West
wanted the Mississippi connected with the
great lakes by improved waterways. It
wanted an international railway. It
wanted an international railway. It
wanted a fuller volume of currency. These
were the things that would relieve the distressing condition of affairs, and these
were the things that the West must act
together upon.

The heavent Thatcher welcomed the dele-

together upon.

T. Dwight Thatcher welcomed the delegates on behalf of Kansas. The congress then adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon.
Upon reassembling letters of regret were read, among them being one from President

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. In his letter the President says: "Pub-lic discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity canno but be helpful if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to differences of opinion. The extraordinary developments of the production of agriculture which have taken place in a recent period in this country, by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tiliage under the favoring land laws of the United States, have very naturally called attention to the value and, indeed, necessity of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that the home market is necessarily the best for products, as it measurably emancipates producers out be helpful if it is conducted on broad market is necessarily the best for products, as it measurably emancipates producers from the exactions of transportation companies. If the farmer could deliver his surplus produce to consumers out of his farm wagon his independence and his profits would be larger and surer. It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our stanle farm products with would be larger and surer. It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our staple farm products without impairing the home market by opening manufacturing trades to competition in which foreign producers paying a lower scale of wages would have the advantage—a policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical purchase food products, and thus reduce wages, without being helpful to those now engaged in agriculture.

riculture.

"Farmers insist that products have been too far below a fair price, and I think so, too; but I venture to remind them that the plea they make involves the concession that other things may be too cheap as well as corn. The farmer, who claims a good living and profits for his work, should concede the same to every other man and

a population of 1,300,000 appresent. The areas in the next four greatest centers of population areas follows:

Area. Proposed the second of th

interests of the country for the reason that a prosperous agricultural condition will insure prosperity in all other branches of industry. He suggests that the subjects of "Transportation," "Markets" and "Federal and State Statistics" be discussed as pivotal questions affecting the farmer.

M. H. de Young of San Francisco sent a paper on "Irrigation." Senator Pfeffer of Kansas wrote expressing hope that the congress would result in bringing the people of the West and South into closer social and commercial relations.

ADAMS SAYS HANDS OFF. Charles Francis Adams of Boston wrote

ADAMS SAYS HANDS OFF.
Charles Francis Adams of Boston wrote that, while he recognized the hardships of the present situation in the West, he did not believe any action except individual action was necessary for a remedy. With the very general popular idea that the Government is the grand paternal do-all to protect every one and everything, and provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to, Mr. Adams does not sympathize. On the contrary, he says

"I am so antiquated in opinion ss to think that the world is governed altogether too much, and that it has rarely been governed so much, or so badly, as it has been in this country within the last twenty-five years, if the people are left alone they will work out their salvation a great deal quicker and more satisfactorily than while the Government incessantly encumbers them with its well-meant but ill-advised alsistance."

Mr. Adams did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression, except that due to natural and temporary causes, and he did not believe that any legislation is required. He added:

"Improved transportation by land and water will provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand if the Government does not continually meddle with it. Western products would find a market soon

tor Kelly of Kansas. He introduced Rev.

Dr. Hayes of this city, who offered prayer.

The convention then proceeded to temporary organization. Senator Kelly was chosen temporary chairman.

In a long speech of acceptance he explained the linernal currency of the country the object of the congress to be the considmatter severely alone. The great trouble with the currency is excessive tinkering, and if the Government would leave it alone, the internal currency of the country would regulate itself just as perfectly as international currency does. The manufacturing interests of the country have always been successfully promoted by individuals when the Government has left them alone and every interference of the Government from the beginning to the McKinley bill has been detrimental to the public interest. The irrigation of arid lands is settling itself in Idaho and Colorado and other States where the Government leaves it alone. The fewer commercial laws we have the better, and if there were no commercial laws the community would be far more prosperous than it is. Interference of the Government with immigration has been uniformly mischievous. Business combinations and trusts are dangerous to those inside them, and if left alone by the Government would work nothing but good unless perverted to some purpose opposed to the laws of trade, in which case they inevitably sooner or later bring about the ruin of those concerned in them.

"The Indian question and opening of Indian lands has been brought into its present unfortunate condition by Government interference, and I know of no way of getting it out of the snart."

H. K. Thurber of New York, writing on business combinations and trusts, said they were caused by sharp competition. Their effects were beneficial to producer and consumer. Aggregation of capital, skill and experience in amost every branch of business is for the best interest of the masses.

Papers were read from John V. Farwell of Chicago and others on the same subject. Gov. Francis was chosen president and permanent secretary. Adjourned.

Temporary Secretary Springer was made permanent secretary. Adjourned. CRUEL MAGGIE MITCHELL

The Actress Charged with Ill-treat-Ing a Dependent.
CHICAGO, April 14.—[By the Associated Press. | Miss Maria Krampa of Philadelphia applied to the Mayor today for assistance to reach her home. She says that in February she was employed by Maggie Mitchell. the actress, as tutor in German and to care for her effects. Miss Mitchell made very severe terms, was very exacting and finally when Migs Krampa was unable to stand the strain and broke down with nervous prostration at Burlington, Iowa, Miss Mitchell abandoned her without money. Mitchell abandoned her without money. Through the kindness of some railroad men, she was enabled to come to Chicago, and wanted to get to Philadelphia. The Mayor referred her to the Ald Society.

Boycotting the Alton. New York, April 14.—The war on the Chicago and Alton waged by the Trunk Line Association and Central Traffic Association began today. There are sixty-seven roads interested in the boycott. All Alfon tickets are taken off, sale on these roads to-day. Baggage will not be checked through on the Alton.

on the Aiton.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The Monon road and, it is stated, two eastern lines have announced that they will not obey the order to beycott the Aiton. The names of the eastern lines are not yet made public.

Indian Troubles in Idaho. BLACKFOOT (Idaho,) April 14.—The Inian who killed the Hulls on Monday was the Indian Finding escape impossible he had shot himself.

The stage from Challis was fired upon this afternoon by a party of Indians while passing through the lava beds near here A posse went out, but could not find the I

Connecticut Contest in Court. NEW HAVEN (Ct.,) April 14.—The Gu-pernatorial muddle which has agitated the people of this and other States, was fornally ushered into court this morning, when papers in the quo warranto proceedings by the Democrats against the Republican Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were served. The writs are returnable April 24.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. Capt. George Henry McKenzie, the noted chess player, is dead.

Chess player, is dead.

The first American whist congress is in session at Milwaukee, Wis. Games of the tournament will be begun tomorrow.

At the Newmarket meeting, the race for the Crawford plate for three-year-olds was won by Dearest; Cordelia second, Imogene third.

Secretary Proctor has consented to allow Capt. Thomas Woodruff to act as aid to Gen. Ruger, in command of the Division of the Pacific, until July 1.

Gen. Ruger, in command of the Division of the Pacific, until July 1.

The Direct United States Cable Company announces that after May 1 rates to and from Australian points, except rates to Queensland and New Zealand, will be reduced over 50 per cent.

An English syndicate which attempted to buy up all the bone-black fertilizer plants in the country, now alleges that it was swindled, and has brought suit at New York to have its contracts set aside.

At Sioux City, Iowa, Hans Peterson was found hanging in his own home yesterday. The room exhibited signs of a terrible struggle. He was known to have considerable money in the house. It is thought he was murdered for it, and his body afterwards suspended.

Ten Dollars Reward.

In consequence of the many complaints of

In consequence of the many complaints of the theft of THE TIMES from its subscribers in this city, we will pay for the next sixty days a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders. The same reward will also be paid for the discovery, identification and reporting to us of any person who may be detected in the act of falsely representing himself to be a "Times reporter" or a "Times agent."

The "Times" During the Summer. country, seaside, mountains or springs dur-ing the summer months, can have the daily sent to them for a week or longer by ordering and prepaying for the same at the publication fflee, or at any regular agency.

The Great Picture Sale at Rhoades & Beed's Auction Rooms, corner Sec-ond and Broadway, will continue today at 2 p. m. Every one attending will receive a chance in the drawing for \$50 worth of fine Oil Paint-

Dr. Slocum, Potomac Block.— Deafness, noises in the ears, discharges from the cars, skillfully treated.

CHINESE AT CHINO.

Angry Ranchers Remove the Celestials.

Funeral of the Late ex-Governor Waterman at San Diego.

Sensational Episode in the Olsen Trial -Lawyers vs. Detectives.

he State Press Association in Ses sion at Napa-Some Sharp Earthquakes up North-Other Coast News.

By Telegraph to The Times. CHINO (Cal.,) April 14.- [By the Asset CHINO (Cal.,) April 14.—[By the Asso-iated Press.] Two men farming beets un-her contract with Mr. Gird at Chino, having imployed and put a gang of Chinamen at work, the other renters and farmers late last night assembled a crowd with wagons and hauled them off the ranch. Large rentals have been offered by Chinese for large tracts of land, to cultivate sugar beets and for gardening, but Mr. Gird has always opposed their employment on his ranch. At present no Chinamen are employed here.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of ex-Gov. Waterman.
SAN DIEGO, April 14.—|By the Assolated Press.] Funeral services over the remains of ex-Gov. R. W. Waterman were held at his late residence on Florence Heights this afternoon, the interment taking place at Mount Hope Cemetery. The large residence was entirely inadequate to ac-commodate the number of people who attended. Among those present were many inent persons from the northern coun

prominent persons from the northern counties. The floral decorations were numerous and the cortege which followed the remains to the cemetery was the largest ever brought together in San Diego.

The services at the house were simple. The body of the ex-Governor rested in a plain black cloth-covered casket, richly ornamented with oxydized silver and nearly covered with flowers. The plate had simply the name and date of birth.

Business was suspended in all the public and many of the private offices and stores today, and flags are at half-mast. The county and city officials and various organizations, with which the deceased was affiliated, attended the services in a body.

MONTEREY EXCITED.

A Land Decision by Secretary Noble

MONTEREY, April 14.—[By the Asso-clated Press.] Great excitement prevails here today over the news of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior confirming Garber's survey of tract No. 1 of the pueblo lands of Monterey. Those lands, which aggregate 40,000 acres, are very valuable, and for thirty years have been held by David Jacks, who claims the lands by a sale made by the Board of Trustees at that sale made by the Board of Trustees at that time. The patent of these lands will be issued to the city of Monterey in a few days, and Jacks will undoubtedly sue the city for the title of the same. The city claims that the sale at that time was frauthent and will fight the casé. Preparations by citizens are now being made to call a mass-meeting for tomorrow evening relative to taking action of some nature to protect the city's lands.

THE OLSEN CASE.

Another Sensational Day in the Merced Murder Trial.

MERCED, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The Olsen case opened this morning with William Jacobs still on the stand. He is the merchant whom both Olsen and Ivett dealt with. Being shown the clothing he at once recognized Olsen's suit as the clothes worn on the day of Ivett's funeral, but as to Ivett's overcoat he was in doubt but as to Ivett's overcoat he was in doubt, the was then asked if Fowler and Detective Law ever called at his store, but before he had time to answer Budd jumped up excitedly and said that he (Fowler) shook his head as if giving the witness a pointer.

The attorney for the prosecution said he was getting tired of these accusations, and Budd should take the witness stand if he wanted to prove them.

d to prove them. his, Budd, Fulkerth and McCabe each ecessively swore that they saw Fowler lake his head, but could not say that he as looking at the witness. He might have one it absent-mindedly.

done it absent-mindedly.

Fowler took the stand and said that if he shook his head be did not know it, and it was not for the witness.

The court decided that Fowler was innocent and hoped such accusations would not again be made unless they could be proved.

Horsley Snelling, the postmaster, then swore that he saw Olsen on Sunday night. He described his dress, and his testimony tallied with other evidence.

testimony. At the preliminary examination this witness was very unwilling to give testimony, as he was a farm hand employed by Mrs. Olsen. He said he saw Olsen on the morning after the murder, was at the ranch when the detectives came and showed them the room where August lears the

ranch when the detectives came and showed them the room where August kept his clothes. They showed him a pair of pants and shoes. He saw Olsen have on the same pants on Monday morning. He thought they were Bill Olsen's, but August wore them. The witness was still on the stand when the court adjourned. The attorneys now think it will take about a week more to hear the balance of the testimony.

State Press Association, NAPA. April 14.-Members of the Cali fornia Press Association and their families mbering about one hundred, arrived to day, and the first session of the meetin dresses of welcome were made by Mfyor fuller and Mr. Francis of the Napa Register, to which E. B. Prier of the Oroville Mercury responded in the absence of President Shoemaker, who is sick and unable to be present. A. B. Nye of the Oakland Enquirer, read a paper on "The modern newspaper." was held tonight in the Opera House

Sensational Sult.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Suit was rought in the United States Circuit Court oday by the Connecticut Mutual Life In-Company to have the claim of Gus Braman, for \$5000, set aside. The company claims that Gus Braman caused the death of his brother Eric to secure the insurance on his life. Eric Braman was burned to death: at Santa Cruz some months ago, and Gus was tried for the murder and acquitted.

Hall and Fitzsimmons.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-Joe Harris, manager of Jim Hall, the Australian light-weight, today withdrew the \$2500 which he posted here recently to bind the match be-tween Hall and Fitzsimmons for the purse of \$15,000 offered by the Ashland (Or..)
Athletic Club. Harris notified the Astoria
Club of his action, and this evening the
president of the club wired Harris that the
club's offer was closed.

Fish Commission Organized.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The California Fish Commission was organized permanently today with the following officers:
Joseph D. Redding, president; Ramon E.
Wilson, secretary; Joseph Morizio, treasurer; Wells, Fargo & Co., bankers.

Blown Up by Giant Powder.
PORTLAND (Dr.) April 14.—Word has reached here from La Centre, Wash., of a terrible accident which occurred near the latter place yesterday, A farmer named. Holcomb had placed some giant powder in the stove. The powder exploded demolishing the house. Two daughters of Holcomb aged 14 and 16, were instantly killed and

Holcomb and his wife were seriously if not fatally injured.

Central Pacific's Election.
San Francisco, April 14.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company held its annual meeting today. The following directors were elected: Leiand Stanford, C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, C. E. Bretherton, Timothy Hopkins, A. N. Towne and E. H. Miller, Jr.

Earthquakes up North.
VISALIA, April 14.—There was an earthquake here at 10:30 last night. The vibrations were from north to south.
HEALDSBURG, April 14.—There was a harp shock of earthquake at 11:40 last

GOULD WILL SMASH IT.

light at this place.

The Western Passenger Association
Going to Pieces.
CHICAGO, April 14.—[By the Associated
Press.] To all appearances the Western
Traffic Association is on the point of dissolution. The prediction that the Gould lines would not be represented at the meeting of the advisory board today was fuifilled. No representatives of either the Union Pacific or Great Northern were present. There being no quorum present it was decided to adjourn until tomorrow.

The failure to secure a quorum is regarded

in railway circles as a pretty safe indication that Jay Gould has decided to smash the agreement. A prominent railroad man said this afternoon:

said this afternoon:

The importance of the Western Traffic Association has been exaggerated from the start. It was not at all what the presidents aimed at when they met in New York. It would not do to acknowledge failure, so they patched up an impracticable agreement which is too weak to support itself. It is true rates have been better maintained this winter than for several years, but the Federal grand juries and not the Western Traffic Association are to be thanked for that.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

STRIKING WEAVERS AGAIN RIOTING.

Bismark Advises Germany to Make a Big Show at the World's Fair-A Corner in Corn.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, April 14.—|By Cable and Associated Press. | The riot striking weavers at Bradford, Yorkshire continues. A large concourse of people gathered this morning about the Town Hall square. Great excitement prevails. The preprietors of the mills say the workers are perfectly willing to return to work, but are terrorized by the leaders and labor agita-

terrorized by the leaders and labor agitators.

Rioting was renewed this evening. The mob numbered at least 20,000 persons. The street lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The military, police and special constables charged and dispersed the mob. Many persons were injured.

The rioters again galatered in Sunbridge street at 1 o'clock tonight. The police attempted to dislodge the men, but their efforts proved futile. Finally the police made a flank movement and by this means succeeded in making the rioters beat a retreat, but not without a fierce struggle, during which all windows in buildings on Sunbridge street were smashed by the shower of missiles with which the strikers sought to repuise the police.

BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

He Urges Germans to Be Well Represented at the Chicago Fair.

Berlin, April 14.—[By Cable and Asseciated Press.] The Hamburger Nachrich cn today publishes an interview with Prince Biss narck in the course of which re erring to the Chicago fair the ex-chancel or, said: "It will be a great pity and mis take if German manufacturers allow their dislike of the McKinley law to influence dislike of the McKinley law to influence them against taking part in the exhibition. Germany and the United States have always been good friends. Of the two countries neither have conflicting territorial interests nor are they political rivals; besides Germans and Americans are bound by ties of amity, kinship and common interests. Therefore it would be regrettable if Germany is not fully represented at the exhibition."

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Detectives Watching the Doings of Gambiers in Grain. BERLIN, April 14.—[By Cable and Assoclated Press. | The Ministry of Commerc has ordered the police agents to institut private inquiries in regard to the corn ring which it is alieged has sent enormous quan tities of corn to Rotterdam in order to main tain prices here by an artificial scarcity ulators for a fall have been reduced to t difficulties to deliver corn sold on ac count. It is reported that detectives are tallied with other evidence.

The next whness gave very important testimony. At the oreliminary and all members of the ring will be expelled from the bourse, where interest in the control of the state of the ring will be expelled from the bourse, where interest in the control of the ring will be expelled.

prevails.

LONDON, April 14.—Salisbury sent a cable
dispatch to the British minister at Santiago
de Chili, and another to the British Admiral
in command of the Pacific station. In these in command of the Pacine station. In these dispatches the British premier says the closing of the nitrate ports of Chili, by order of President Balmaceda was ultra virzs, inasmuch as a blockade of the ports has not officially been declared. Salisbury also notified British shipowners Salisbury also notified British shlpowners interested in trade with Chili that the British Admiral in Chilian waters will protect their interests, and that England does not recognize the double exaction of duties now collected by the Chilian Congressional party and by President Balmaceda's adherents, but Salisbury advised the British merchants to pay the double duty, in order to avoid trouble, and to do so under protest.

WILL ACT TOGETHER.
VIENNA, April 14.—The Press says Germany and Austria have decided to act together in respect to commercial relations with other States.

ELECTION IN VIENNA, VIENNA, April 14.—The municipal election held here resulted in all the Liberal and and Anti-Limitic candidates being returned. Consequently all candidates of the clerical party are excluded from having any voice in the administration and conduct of the public schools of this city.

STANLEY GOVERNOR OF CONGO.

BRUSSELLS, April 14.—The Etoile says Henry M. Stanley has been appointed Gov-

Henry M. Stanley has been appointed Governor of the Congo State.

GRANVILLE'S SUCCESSOR. London, April 14.—A meeting of members who compose the Liberal party in the House of Lords was held today. It transpires that the Earl of Kimberly, who held many high offices, is to succeed pro tem. Earl Granville as Liberal leader in the

DUE TO THE M'KINLEY ACT. London, April 14.—The Welsh tin platers will close their works for one month from July. They have been forced to re strict the output in consequence of the new American tariff law.

Count Lewenhaupt's Funeral. WILMINGTON (Del.,) April 14.—The re-mains of Count Lewenhaupt were interred this afternoon in the Bayard family vault in this afternoon in the Bayard talminy vant in the old Swedes Cemetery. Members of the family, relatives and friends, all of whom stended the wedding of the Count to Miss Ellien Bayard thirteen days before, as-sembled to see the last rites.

Hawaji's Sugar Output. San Francisco. April 14.—The steam ship Australia arrived this morning from

The Hawaiian Gazette says that between the 15th and 23d ultime, alone 13,000 tons of sugar left Honolulu by steam, and since the 31st 2000 more have gone by sail, mak-ing an unprecedented tonnage.

NAGGING RUDINI.

Italian Deputies Dissatisfied with His Action.

Minister Porter Says He Has no Expectation of a Recall.

Newspapers Printing What Purports to Be Blaine's Reply.

Straw from Stockton-An Italian Resident Called Home to Serve In King Humbert's Army.

By Telegraph to The Times.

ROME, April 14.—[By Cable and Ass clated Press. In the Chamber of Deputies today Marmuzi gave notice of his intention to ask the government what satisfaction had been asked for or obtained in the case of the Italians lynched in New Orleans.

Luchini also gave notice that he would call attention to the action taken by the A TALK WITH PORTER.

LONDON, April 14.—The Standard's Rome correspondent had an interview with Por-ter, United States minister to Italy. "Porter," says the correspondent, "was sl-lent within the limits of official etiquette. He said he had not received any order o recall and there was no reason to believe he would receive one. Both governments look forward to a peaceful settlement of the New Orleans difficulty. The only action on the part of the Washington Governmen

has been the initiation of an investigation, though Blaine has not yet sent an official note of the fact." WAITING TO HEAR FROM BLAINE. The Rome correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the Italian govern-ment has not received Biaine's note, the alment has not received plane's note, the al-leged text of which several papers have al-ready published. The correspondent adds: "Should the note be really formulated in the terms given by the newspapers, the government would probably decline to an-swer it, but would allow it to be judged by

ITALY WANTS HIM.

A Subject of Humbert Summoned to Join the Army.
Stockfox, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Julius Ferrari, an Italian residen here, received notification Monday from the ltaly and reënter the army. Die served three years in the Italian army, after which he was enrolled in the reserve corps and was free to go where ne pleased, subject to further military data. Italian consul at San Francisco to return to corps and was free to go where ne pleased, subject to further miftiary duty in case of war as part of reserve forces. Arriving in California, he complied with the Italian law by reporting his whereabouts to the Italian consul. Ferrari is greatly worried, as he desires to remain here.

CALLED UPON TO HALT.

Russian Warship Stopped in the CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.- [By Cable and Associated Press.] A Russian warship belonging to the volunteer fleet fitted out by popular subscription, was stopped by Turkish authorities on duty at Dardanelles. The Russian vessel was proceeding on her way to Vladivostock, Asia, near the norther limit of Corea, on the Sea of Japan. She was loaded with railroad materials. The

was loaded with railroad materials. The officer in command of the Russian ship, upon being brought to beneath the guns of Fort Dardaneiles, immediately appealed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, Deneitoff, who in turn entered the strongest protest possible with the Turkish officials of this city.

Deneitoff claimed, in warm terms, that the action of the Turkish officers at Dardaneiles was in direct and flagrant violation of commercial treatles existing between Russia and Turkey. After considerable interchange of views on the subject, the porte finally came to the conclusion it would be unadvisable to detain the warship any further, and she was allowed to pass. The action of the Turkish authorities atopping the Russian warship was taken on the The action of the furkish authorities stop-sping the Russian warship was taken on the ground of the treaty of 1841, concluded in that year by the five great powers and Tur-key, by which it was decided that no ship of war belonging to any nation save Tur-key should pass Dardanelies without the express consent of Turkey.

TUPPER'S CHARGES.

A Breeze Among the Grand Trunk

MONTREAL, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Sir Charles Tupper's charges that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company worked for the Liberal side in the last el n, have stirred up President Henry Tyler, who made some vigorous statement regarding Tupper's remarks before sailing for England. A cable from London today says the meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders was very large, and Sir snareholders was very large, and Sir Henry Tyler in spite of opposition by a certain section read his report in which he charged Sir Charles Tupper with plainly bidding for the Grand Trunk vote, but the company declined to swerve from its Inde-pendence. Before the ejection, the Grand pendence. Before the election, the Grand Trunk was deserving of every favor from Dominion government, but since then no misrepresentation is too monstrous to be hurled at them by Tupper and his celleagues. Tupper's charges of corruption on the part of the board of the ny are not deserving of serious consid

eration.

A noisy debate followed, but the report was finally adopted. Hill moved that the board be not reliected and this was carried by an apparently large majority, but Sir Henry Tyler demanded a poll, which will take place tomorrow.

Left His Creditors in the Lurch. Sr. Louis, April 14.—It became known this morning that Page McPherson, of the firm of McPherson, Switzer & Co., general prokers on Third street, has been missing from the city since last Friday. It is state that his disappearance was caused by finan-cial troubles, and that he left debts behind amounting to fully \$20,000. McPherson has been a leading society, man. Charles M. Switzer, McPherson's partner, says, there is not the slightest doubt in his mind that McPherson suicided. His losses do not affect the firm.

More Land for Boomers SAC AND FOX AGENCY (I. T.,) April 14. completed. It consumed a period of four completed. It consumed a period of four years. Allotments have been made to 1463 Pottawatomies and 563 absent Shawnees, which have taken about 243,849 acres of the original Pottawatomie reservation, which from an entire acreage of 576,000 acres leaves a balance of a little over 300,000 acres to be thrown open to white settlement. Boomers are traveling through the country examining the land and trying to find out where the Indians are located.

A Cowardly Father CHEYENNE, April 14.-George McDermott living in Big Horn Basin, beat his wife Sunday and she took refuge with the Mad-den family. McDermott sent word that

ordered the classification under the civil service of school superintendents, their assisants, school teachers, physicians and matrons in the Indian service.

California Elections.

San Jose, April 14.—The election resulted in the choice of J. W. Cook (Rep.) for City Clerk. Councilmen and school trustees are divided as before.

FRESNO, April 14.—The city election Monday was the liveliest ever held in the city. Nearly 1460 votes were polled. The Democrats elected the entire ticket save the city trustee in the Third ward and one school trustee.

New YORK, April 14.—Willett & Gray and other prominent brokers in raw and re-fined sugars, state that an agreement has undoubtedly been entered into by the inde-pendent refiners and the trust by which competition between them is ended, and joint action in placing refined sugars on the market is provided for. The Wholesale Grocers' Association of the Middle and Eastern States are parties to the deal.

Venezuela Wants Gunboats. NYACK (N. Y.,) April 14.—An order has just been received by the Tappan Zee Com-pany of Piermon, N. Y., to make four gun-boats for the Venezuelan government, one to be ninety-five feet long and fourteen feet beam and the others sixty-five feet long and twelve feet beam.

BEGINNING TO YIELD.

STRIKERS IN THE COKE REGION

Starvation and Eviction Staring Them in the Face-The Men Deeply Enraged at Their Leaders,

By Telegraph to The Times.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.,) April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The great strike is believed to be gradually nearing its close. Breaks from the ranks of the strikers were reported from all parts of the region to day. Great uffering is reported among the strikers. At headquarters it was said a dozen familles were starving and many strikers are calling for aid. The feeling against the leaders is becoming bitter and threats or what they may expect if the strike is not soon settled

Evictions were begun today in a deter-nined manner. The families of two miners who had taken an active part in the labor demonstrations were first thrown out. The evictions were carried on at Summit and Adelaid, and the scenes on the roads today are likely to be repeated all over the region. Tonight's reports are that the strikers' ranks are breaking at m ny points. The eviction is a powerful lever, and the rank and file of the strikers are becoming dissatisfied with their leaders.

A crowd of infuriated foreigners attacked the houses of several men who had returned to work today, smashing windows and doors. One woman was badly injured. Thirty arrests have been made.

The bankers here say a steady run has been going on ever since the strike began, many Hungarians drawing out their money. who had taken an active part in the labor

Violated the Lottery Law.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Nicholas Leib.
elmer, manager of the Mexican International Banking Company of Juarez has been arrested at El Paso, Tex., in the act of mailarrested at El Paso, Tex., in the act of mali-ing a quantity of lottery circulars. Despite the anti-lottery act, this company has been flooding the United States with lottery lit-erature, and, in order to save postage, mali-ing it at El Paso.

It Was a Murder.

San Francisco, April 15.—The postmortem on the body of Mrs. Emily C. C.
Fossem, alias, Mrs. Dolle, the old woman
who was found murdered under the trap
door in her store on Monday, showed that
the woman's neck was broken in three
places, and the skull badly battered by some
heavy instrument.

To Launch the Monterey SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The United States coast-defense vessel Monterey, now n course of construction at the Union Iron Works, will be launched April 28 in presence of President Harrison.

Knocked Out.

SAN JOSE, April 14.-Charles Rochette was knocked out at the San José Athletic was knocked out at the san Jose Athletic Club tonight by Gus Muller, in the twenty-ninthround. The fight was for \$600, and it was the best ever seen here. Rochette had the best of it up to the twentieth round, but became too weak to fight after that.

Twenty-five Buildings Burned. BIRMINGHAM (Ala.,) April 14.—Fire at Piedmont destroyed twenty-five buildings.

Diss De Bar Missing New York, April 14.-Ann Odella Disa De Bar, the high priestess of spookdom, who last night announced that she was going to commit suicide, has not yet been found.

The Sale of Undrawn Poultry.

A lady gives the following experience in buying undrawn poetry. How such an outrage as selling undrawn coultry can be tolerated is amazing. It is a filthy, unwholesome and bar-barous custom, practiced by the deal-ers to increase their profits, and the ladies of Los Angeles should rebel

ladies of Los Angeles should rebel against it. Here is what one woman thinks of it:

A few weeks ago a turkey was ordered and sent from the market late Saturday night. The next morning before breakfast I put my stale bread to soak and then looked after the turkey which I immediately discovered. to soak and then looked after the turkey, which, I immediately discovered from the offensive odor, had the intestines, the crop and the uncleaned gizzard left in. Had it not been Sunday I should have returned it to the market, but from force of circumstance—no other meat on hand—I was obliged to prepare it, as best I could, for dinner. After the meal was concluded for recounted my trials with the fowl to a lady in the house, who said: "I would not have mentioned it had you not been the first to bring up the subject, but the moment I entered the door after church I knew, from the odor, of the condition in which you found the turkey."

I determined from that time on to I determined from that time on to wage a continual warfare against this infamous practice, and the only way out of the dilemma that I can see is for the housekeepers all over the land to unite in crying out against this unmitigated outrage. We can never hope to cure the evil by appealing to the farmers' ideas of right and wrong, as our dealings are not directly with as our dealings are not directly with them; but by promptly returning all fowls not properly dressed to the mar-kets, we can throw such odium upon the unclean practice that the dealers will understand that we intend to have our grievances extled.

den family. McDermott sent word that unless the woman came home he would kill all of them, and started over, leading his boy and carrying a rifle. Tom Madden came out with his raised rifle and McDermott raised the boy. Madden fired and the shot struck the child, killing it instantly and fatally wounding the father.

Brought Under Civil Service Rules. Washington, April 14.—Upon recommendation of the Civil Service Commissioner, with the hearty concurrence of the some concerted action, and apparently no way out of the difficulty. Can we not band ourselves together, the housekeepers of the land, and refuse to buy unless the fowls offered for sale are property picked and trawn? In no other way can we hope to escape this gross injustice and imposition.

NO VISITOR

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Should Fall to Visit the

HOTEL DEL CORONADO. It will be found to be a Paragon of Perfec-

Balmy, Genial Atmosphere,

-AND THE DELICIOUS-Mineral Water.

Free to all Guests, make the HOTEL DEL CORONADO

A VERITABLE EARTHLY PARADISE Coronado Agency and Bureau of Inform

123 N. SPRING ST., Cor. Franklin. T. D. YEOMANS, Agent.

"THERE WILL BE NO WAR."

Col. Blanton Duncan on the Alleged Impending Crisis.
Col. Blanton Duncan, sometimes of Kentucky and occasionally of California, has given his views to an interviewer for a Louisville paper, to whom he said. where for a Louisvine paper, to whom he said:

"There will be no war with Italy alone. In Italy's bankrupt condition it would be impossible for her to support a fleet at 3000 miles distance with resulting and recytisions. With

port a fleet at 3000 miles distance with munitions and provisions. With all its vast powers England could not hold the United States in the last cenhold the United States in the last century, pricipally because of the distance of the fleet and armies from their base. The fleet of Italy is very strong, and it is possible that for some weeks New York might be blockaded—but not damaged by bombardment, the distance being too great.

Brooklyn.—"Brooklyn might be intend But the fleet to be safe, would

Brooklyn.—"Brooklyn might be injured. But the fleet, to-be safe, would have to keep too far out at sea to do much damage, and after firing off all their shells there would be no way to replace the munitions except by another fleet. All the other American ports being open, hundreds of privateers would sweep away every Italian unarmed vessel. It would be a farce for Italy to make such an attempt. The new guns made by the United States are of such destructive power, with dynamite shells, that at three miles distance none of the strongest vessels would be safe, as the experiments have shown that the dynamite lifts a vessel out of water and it collapses. The Italian navy could not be prepared under two weeks, and it would take over two weeks to reach our waters. Before that time our seacoast at Boston and New York would be lined with guns, which need only a hole dug down in the sand, and would keep any vessel three or four miles out at sea. Portland flight be considerably damaged, but no other important Atlantic seaport.

Russia.—"There are other points. Brooklyn.—"Brooklyn might be in-jured. But the fleet, to be safe, would

ably damaged, but no other important Atlantic seaport.

Russia,—"There are other points, however, besides the want of money and the great distance, which would make any hostile attempt by Italy idiotic. Russia and France are prepared today to begin a great war, in which Italy, Austria and Germany will unite in the other camp. England will join them soon afterward, and Turkey will probably unite with Greece in supportprobably unite with Greece in support ing the Russian side. The Czar is massing his troops now upon the Ger man and Austrian border. man and Austrian border. He has but to give the signal and the war begins. The United States has always been more cordial with France and Russia than with any other European races. Today we are estranged from Germany over their rophibitory actions. England for two estranged from Germany over their prohibitory action; England for two years has had strained relations over the fishery and Alaskan questions. And now if Italy should quarrel with the United States and attempt to send the best of her navy on a Quixotic expedition what would happen? Russia would let those vessels get beyond recall, a week distant on the Atlantic, and then would come the signal for war over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Loss, \$250,000.

Escondido's Postoffice.

Washington, April 14.—The postoffice at Escondido, Cal., has been raised to the presidential class, and the present incumbent reappointed by the President.

Diss De Bar Missing.

War over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Russia would not keep her great navy in the Baltic, but it would be sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the Italians first and then to be used effectively in capturing the whole continent. Russia needs over the sent over the sent over the sent over the sent over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Russia would not keep her great navy in the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Russia would not keep her great navy in the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Russia would not keep her great navy in the Baltic, but it would be sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the result of the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the result of the Atlantic to help us to crush the result of the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the result of the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the result of the Atlantic to help us to crush the result of the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the Atlantic to help us to crush the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the atlantic to help us to crush the atlantic to help us t ing the whole continent. Russia needs money only to carry out the vast schemes of European and Asiatic conquest, and in the first movement by Italy would come within a week an alliance with the United States, and plenty of money for all Russian purposes. The Italians would lose their fleet, or if successful in getting away from our shore, they could not pass from our shore, they could not pass the French fleet in the Mediterranean unless the English fleet was sent to ai unless the English fleet was sent to aid them, and in that contingency what would happen to England with the American and Russian fleets ready to convoy hundreds of thousands of Irish into Ireland? Italy will not be per-mitted to make such a fatal move on the chessboard, as the English, German and Austrian statesmen see how disastrous it would be—and hence England's bullying course has been moderated toward us for the same rea

Corn Makes Good Scap.

It is claimed that an eastern chemist as discovered a process for making soap from corn. The discovery promises to revolutionize the art of The product is said to be absolutely pure, and better than the finest toilet soap now made. - New York Journal.

DR. SLOCUM, Potomac Block.—Chronic deafness, noises in the ears, discharges from the ears, successfully treated, Free consul-tation. Hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report, August 17, 1889.

HAS OPENED IN FULL BLAST

SOFT.

The Public Gave the Verdict!

THE LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES. MOST CORRECT STYLES.

Best lighted, most commodious and longest Hat room on the Coast,

UNDER NADEAU HOTEL.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLA

Made by reading this and acting promptly.

THE SOUTH RIALTO

LAND AND WATER COMPANY

Makes a reduction of \$1000 to purchasers of 20 acres or \$80 an acre during the next 60 days, offering your choice of 10 or 20 acres of their splendid orange tract of 1800 acres for \$78 an acre, their regular price being, for their choicest lands, \$123 an acre.

Terms:

One-half to one-third cash balance on time to suit nurchaser: interest s per cent. Title perfect. Soil, the very best, a rich sandy loam fifty

Water:

Abundant; an inch to seven seres. PIPED TO EVERY TEN ACRES. Supplied under the Wright Irrigation District law.

Situation:

Most desirable. One mile southeast of Rialto, six miles north of Riverside, one mile west of Colton Terrace, and fifty miles east of Los Angeles-right in the heart of the Southern California Orange Beltno better location can be found for an orange orchard and a delightful home. The Santa Fé and Southern Pacific railroads pass through the tract, thus making the world a market for producers.

Building Sites.

One might travel over the world and not find so many and such exceltaste, those who enjoy daily the beautiful and sublime, can here have homes at a moderate cost in the center of a magnificent vista, Grayback, Old Baldy, San Jacinto, and the whole San Bernardino Range make an amphitheater perpetually sublime. Twenty villages are in sight, and as many trains of cars are often seen in full view. With such scenery, and oranges growing on one's own premises, paying yearly \$600 an acre, happiness and comfort are surely secured.

convey free of charge people wishing to look at this beautiful tract. LOWELL L. ROGERS, Gen'l. Mangr. . .

At Colton a carriage meets the morning trains from Los Angeles to

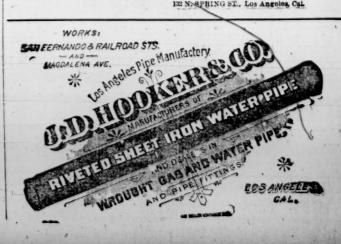
COLTON, CAL. POINDEXTER & LIST, 125 W. Second st., L. A. J. W. WATERS, San Bernardino, FOX & ROGERS, Colton. DINSMORE & BARDWELL, Riverside, Cal. Or his Agents:

BEST : ORANGE : LAND AT \$80 PER ACRE.

RIALTO

Still leads the procession. We had intended to advance the price of land on the lat of March but have decided that this course would not be in keeping with our record as PHILANTHROPISTs, and so we take pleasure in announcing that you can still buy The Best Orange Land for \$80 Per Acre! We are selling about 1000 acres per mouth and if you don't get some soon you will e too late and have to pay 8300 for the same land one year hence.

SEMI-TROPIC LAND AND WATER CO., L. M. BROWN, Agent, 122 N. SPRING ST. Los Angeles, Cal



THEY ELOPED ON A RAFT.

- A LUMBERMAN STEALS HIS BRIDE FROM HER FATHER'S BOAT.
- mantic Idyl from the Wilds of the Pennsylvania Backwoods Country-An Irate Father Outwitted-His Opposition Was Only Spiteful.

A lumberman dressed in woodsman style came hurriedly into the union depot. Leaning on his arm was a pretty girl about eighteen years old. Her panting breath and fiery cheeks gave evidence of her excitement, which was seemingly made more intense by their rapid walking. Following them was another lumberman, more nervous than the first. He seemed to be on guard, and kept his eyes turned toward the rear ranks. He said nothing until his protegos were on board the day express for the east. A lewinginutes afterward an older man, with an air of business, elbowed his way through the crowd and confronted the woodsman.

In the meanwhile there are inderal artivate of allates, baled and loose, the latter selling down as low as \$8 to \$9 per ton.

There are indications of higher prices for flour. There are indications, of higher prices for flour, The market is advancing in San fiscale in the Least and in Europe. A dispatch from Leeds, Eugland, says: "The Flouring association raised the price of flour today 1s and 6d per eighteen stone. This makes an advance of 7s since February 2s.

Money. Stocks and Bonds.

New York, April 14—Money—On call, easy; closing offered at 3½ per cent.

Pham Research in Literal artivates of altater selling down as low as \$8 to \$9 per ton.

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them from the officers, however, and the two walked off together. Later in the day the older man appeared at the depot and bought a ticket to Brad's Bend, on the Allegheny Valley railroad.

theless she refused to elope with her lover, and would only answer "wait."

The ratting season on the Clarion river commenced. Both Myers and Snyder had timber to run to market, and were constantly thrown in each other's way at the river bank. When the rafts were nearly ready to be started they accidently commenced talking about Miss Myers. Kindly expressions led to insin-uations, and then a war of words, which was quickly followed by a blow from Myers A moment more and both were rolling in the mud. They were soon separated, but not until Snyder had made a vow to get the girl. Myers heard the words and became equally determined that his enemy should never

e his son-in-law

A few hours more and both were to start down the river. Myers was afraid to leave his daughter behind, and giving as an excuse the statement that he want ed her to cook for the men, he brought ber on the raft and gave her quarters in the rough shanty which is frequently built on large flats. Snyder saw the object of Myers' move, and when the lat-ter pulled out with his raft Snyder quickly followed with his own.

PAFA COMES TOO LATE. Both rafts arrived at Brady's Bend shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday night Myers palled in to tie up for the night, and when about to land Snyder's raft came up He was acting as pilot himself, and, seeing Miss Meyers standing on the river edge of her father's raft, he ordered his men to pull in such a way that his own raft ran close to that of Meyers. When at the nearest point he jumped from his oar, grabbed the young girl, and, as he leaped back, yelled at his men to pull into the current. It was a daring act, but Snyder had been victorious, and found no trouble in per-suading Miss Myers to give her consent to their marriage when the opportunity came. He knew Myers would follow, owever, and to make sure their escape

he determined to run at night.

They arrived at Sharpsburg next
morning. Meantime Myers had come to Pittsburg, and was waiting at Herr's Island for Snyder and his game. But they didn't come. They guessed what he would do, and left him down the river while they went to Union depot on a cable car. Myers heard of this trick about 7:30 and went to intercept it, but he was too late. The woodsman he met at Union depot explained the occurrence leading to the flight, and told Mr. Myers that they were going to Camden, N. J., to get married.

get married. Mr. Myers was still angry when seen at the Home hotel. He confessed that Snyder was a suitable man for any sensible girl, and his chief grievance seemed to be that his daughter should go on bridal tour with a man whose wedding outfit would startle civilization. Nevertheless he admitted that Snyder had bet-ter clothes at home, and his lest remark was that if Snyder had made much money lately he would forgive him. Pittsburg Cor. Oil City Derrick.

Young Heads and Old. Daughter-You should have turned down the upper corners of your visiting cards, ma, when you called on the bride That means congratulation. But turned down the lower corners. That

means condolence Matron (with dignity)-You'd better wait till you are married before you criticise your ma. - New York Weekly

The Powers That Be. First Congressman—What do you think of Senator Saphead's bill?

Second Congressman—I opposed it at first, but lately I have found so much popular opposition to it that I am inpopular opposition to it that I am in clined to think it must be a good thing. Good News.

To Protect Lamp Chimneys. The season is just on us when lamp chimneys break in spite of all precautions, and cause people to use bad language who are usually above such weakness. The usual remedy or preventive recommended is to chip a fragment out of the class to allow for expression. Nine of the glass to allow for expansion. Nine times out of ten the glass is cracked by the process and destruction expedited. If the chimney is washed in coal oil and never even wiped with a damp cloth it will be practically indestructible, and will smoke jet black before it will crack. I have recommended this remedy to cus-tomers for years, and have never heard of its failing.-Interview in St. Louis

BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, LOS ANGELES, April 14, 1891. The old crop of hay is almost cleaned up in the local market. Old wheat and barley are scarce. Small quantities of new barley and oat hay (loose) are brought into the city daily, but it will be a fortnight yet before new baied hay can begin to come in. In the meanwhile there are liberal arrivals of alfalfa, baled and loose, the latter selling

confronted the woodsman.

They started an animated conversation about the couple who had just boarded the train, and for a few moments it seemed that a fight would take place, Kindly advice from a bystander saved them from the officers, however, and stiffened up, but later retired before the raids of the bears. Sugar and North Amer-ican suffering the most. The market, after many changes, closed heavy at insignificant losses from last night's prices, except Sugar,

which was two points lower, and North American one. Government bonds were steady.

Bend, on the Allegheny Valley railroad. He was approached by a reporter and readily consented to tell the story.

His name was Andrew Myers. The girl who had been carried off by the uncouth woodsman was a daughter of Myers. They had eloped from her father's lumber raft. The daring act took place near Brady's Bend, and was the crowning act of a romance made exciting by a determined lover, an irate father and a faithful girl, whose respect for her father's wishes had hitherto prevented a clandestine marriage.

FATHER AND LOVER FIGHT.

The trie live on the Clarion river near Clarington. They are well known in the lumber country. The younger man's name is Frank Snyder. He is prosperous in the woods, and is considered a good business man, but he is rough in his way, and for that reason was not considered by Myers fit to be his daughter's lover. Miss Myers thought differently, however, and for a year insisted on receiving the attentions of Snyder. Nevertheless she refused to elope with her lover, and would only answer "wait."

American one.

Government bonds were steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

[In the quotations below, where two sets of gures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, 34–34–34," the first igures reter to the noon tations.

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New York STOCKS AND BONDS.

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New York STOCKS AND BONDS.

In the quotations below, where two sets of gures. "Central Pac

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.

97@98 per ounce. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—MEXICAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Abril 1.

DOLLARS—TS07856. COIN—1.304/@1.4256.

NEW YORK, April 14.—BAR SILVER—
975/p per ounce.
LONDON, April 14.— BAR SILVER— 44
11-16d per ounce.
LONDON MONEY MARKETS.
LONDON April 14.—CONSOLS—Closing:

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, April 14.—CONSOLS.—Closing:
Money closed 95 15-16; do accotant, 96
1-8; U. 8. 4s, at 124; do. 4½s, 104.
Money, 1½@1½ per cent.

LOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, April 14.—Closing — Atchison,
Topeka and Santa Fé, 30½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 85%; Mexican Central,
common, 20½; San Diego, 23½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

GRAIN.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Wheat was nervous and unsettled. The opening was about the same as yesterday's, closing to ½c higher. The market advanced ½c more for May and 1½c more for May and 1½c more for July, but the advance was met.

156 more for July, but the advanc was met with large selling orders, and u-der free efferings the market eased off 160 %c, ralited again, fluctuated consider.bly, and closed about \$26 lower for May and lower for July than yesterday. Receipts, 278,000 bushels; shipments, 340,000.

Closing quotations: Wheat Steady; cash, 1.04½(al.05; May, 1.04½(al.05; July, 1.04½(al.05; Jul

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14. - WHEAT -Quet and sleady; buyer season, 1.62%; buyer, '91, 1.62%; Barlley—Inactive; season '91, 1.04%; CORN-1.373/@1.42½; LIVERPOOL, April 14.—WHEAT—In fair demand; Kansas winter, hardly steady, 8s dd. CORN—1s good dem nd; spot 6s 4½d; strong; April, 6s 4½d, strong; May, 6s 4½d, strong; strong.

PORK. CHICAGO, April 14.—MESS PORK—Steady; casb, 12.62½; May, 12.70; July, 13.12½. LARD.

CHICAGO, April 14.—LARD — Steady; cash, 6.77½; May, 6.8½; July, 7.15@7.17½. DRY SALTED MEATS.

DRY SALTED MEATS.
CHICAGO, April 14.—DBY SALTED MEATS
—Shoulders quoted at 5.656.515; short
clear, 6.556.66; short ribs, 6.2066.25.
PETROLEUM.
NEW YORK, April 14.—PETROLEUM—
May, closed at 7236.
WHISKY.
CHICAGO, April 14.—WHISKY—1.16.

CHICAGO, April 14.—WHISKY—1.16. NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKSTS.

NEW YORK, APTIL 14.—COFFEE—Options closed steady, 5 to 15 points up; sales 17,000 bags: April, 17.40@17.45: May. 17.50@17.40; June, 17.15.6@17.25.2 July, 16.95 (21.00; August, 16.70; Spot kio steadier; tair cargoes, 20; No. 7, 18@18.5c. 18.50 and \$1, by all drugges 1.50@17.40; August, 16.70; Spot kio steadier; tair cargoes, 20; No. 7, 18@18.5c. 18.50 and \$1, by all drugges 1.50 and 1.50

rm; good demand. Hors—Firm; quiet. Copper—Neglected. Lian—Nominal; domestic, 4.82%. Tix—Weaker; straits, 20,00.

WOOL.
NEW YORK, April 14.—WOOL—Steady; lomestic fleece, 34@37.
Prilt.Apel.Prilt.A. April 14.—Wool.—Dull; dontana, 20@24; coarse, 21@23; territorial, force).

Boston, April 14.—Woo L.— Territorial, firm, quoted at 60:005; ciean fine medium, 57:000; medium, 58:050; nething of conse-quence doing in California and Oregon wools.

LIVE STOCK. LIVE STOCK.
CHICAGO, Abril 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5000; slow, ratifier easier; steers, extra, 5.25; other steers, 4.25@4.35; cows and neifers, 3.09@5.00.
Hogs—Receipts, 13.000; higher; rough and common, 4.60@4.75; packers, 4.80@5.15; prime heavy and butcher weights, 5.20@5.35; light, 5.00@5.20.

SHEEP - Receipts, 10,000; active, lower; natives, 4,50±5,75; westerns, 5,00±5,85; lambs, 5,80±6,75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—[Special to The Times.] The wheat market continues strong with fair demand for standard shipping grades. There is very little wheat offering at present. Feed barley is strong with fair demand for choice stock. Supplies are moderate. Brewing grades are quiet and quotations unchanged. Oats continue very strong. The price of bakers' extra flour was advanced 10c per barrei today owing to the higher price of wheat.

Old potatoes are still in good demand and prices are firm for all varieties, especially reds. Receibts are rather light and stocks none too heavy. New potatoes are coming in in liberal supply, but the demand is included.

creasing and prices are rather firm. Onlons are doing better under better supplies. Liberal supplies of butter are arriving and quotations are unchanged. The exg market is active and some cholee ranch eggs sold this moroling for 21c.

Fruit is still doing well. Choice oranges are held at good prices by dealers. Receipts yesterday amounted to five carloads. It was all first-class fruit and was well distributed among dealers. Strawberries are good in quality and a shade lower in price. Mexican times are scarce and higher. Vigetables are not as plentlini as they should be t this time of the year. Asparagus is still firm. Khubarb and green peas are somewhat cheaper, but receipts are not very heavy. Tomatoes are poor, and some lots are being sold at nominal rates. Choice tomatoes sell-readily. Other vegetables are held at unchanged prices.

FRUITS.

STRAWBERBURS—306:40c basket.

held at unchanged prices.

FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES—30@40c basket.
LIMES—Mexic in at 7.00@8.00; Callifornia
at 75.00.100 per box.
ORANGES—Riverside Navels, 3.50@50.00;
Secollings, 1.50 for off sizes, and 2.00@4.50
for regular sizes; Los Angeles
2.50@5.00; seedlings, 1.00@1.40 per box.
FERSIMMONS—Quoted at 50@75c per box.
GRAPES—Quoted at 35@33%c per pound for stemmed and 15.0@23%c per pound for stemmed.
Apples—Quoted at 1.00@1.25 per box

APPLES—Quoted at 1.00@1.25 per box or common to good, and 1.50@2.00 for PEARS—Oregon quoted at 1.25@1.50 per LEMONS—Sicily quoted at 5.50@6.00; Riverside, 2.50@3.25; Los Angeles, 2.00@2.50

BANANAS-Quoted at 1.50@2.50 by the PINEAPPLES-Quoted at 4.00@5.00 per dozen. KAISINS-London layers quoted at 1.50@ 1.75; three crown, 1.00@1.15; two crown, 75@1.00.

PRODUCE.
FLOUR—Family extra, 4.75@4.85; superfine, 3,40@3.75. WHEAT—Shipping, 1.52½@1.58%; milling Halley—No. 1 feed, quoted at 1.33@ L40; brewing, 1.42½@1.50.
OATS—New at 1.70@1.90.
HAY—Wheat, quoted at 13.00@19.00; oats, 14.00@16.50; bariey, 12.00@15.00; alfalfa,

1.00@12.00. Bran-At 14.50@15.00, GROUND BARLEY—At 31.00@32.00, CORN—At 1.27%@1.38%. BUTTER-Fair to choice, quoted at 19@ 234c. Eggs-California ranch, quoted at 20@ HONEY-White comb quoted at 11@14c;

amber, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Quoted, at 8@9c.

VEGETABLES.

ONIONS—At 3.50@4.25.

MUSHROOMS—AV \$@15c.
CUCUMBERS—At 55@1.00.

RIUBARB—At 75@1.25 per box.

ASPARAGUS—At 1.25@1.75 per box for ordinary and 1.75@2.50 for Alameda and Bouldin Island.

GREEN PERDENS—At 1.8@20c per pound.

Bouldin Island.

GHEEN PEPPERS—At 18@20c per pound.
GHEEN PEAS—At 2@3c for field and 3
@4 per pound for sweet.
STRING BEANS—At 10@12½c.
TOMATOES—Quoted at 1.25@2.25 per box
for fair to choice. to fair to choice.

EGG PLANT—20@25c per box.
SQUASH—Marrowiat, 30,00
summer, 10@12½c per pound.

TUNNIPS—A1 75c per ctl.

BEETS—A1 1.00 per sack.
CARROTS—Feed at 40@00c.
PARSNIPS—A1 1.25 per ctl.
CABBAGE—A1 50c.
GARLIG—Obvoled at 3@5c. per

CABBAGE—At 50c.
GABLIC—Quoted at 3@5c per pound for Itali n and 10@12½¢ for California.
DRY PEPPERS—At 15@30c; dry okra, 20
@25c per paged

Mine Discoveries in Leadville. IGoldithwate's Geographical Magazinel. Many of the discoveries were made by men who had no knowledge of metallurgy or of practical mining, and they achieved a competence through the sheerest blundering. Two poor and ignorant men named Gallagher opened the Camp' Bird mine; a prospector who shot a deer for dinner one day saw that there were sparkles in the earth that the animal kicked up in its last agony, and staked his claim the earth that the animal kicked up its last agony, and staked his claim there when he found that these bright spots were carbonate. The rich deposit found by a recluse named Fryer, who lived in a dirty cabin, gave the name of Fryer Hil to the locality. A man having died one winter, his friends engaged a sexton to put the body in sow until the ground. ter, his friends engaged a sexton to put the body in snow until the ground thawed; he started to dig a hole in the drift but struck ground sooner than he expected, and not only ground but carbonate, the "dead man's claim" panning out, as the saying is, to the great profit of the sexton. Senator Tabor kept a little grocery in Leadville, and took part of a mine in payment of a claim for \$30 that he had advanced to the owners, the mine returning to to the owners, the mine returning to him over \$2,000,000.



DOSITIVELY cures Bilions and Nervous Disorders, Sick H adach, Weak Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Distrebered Liver, purifies the Blood. California Fruit Syrap tones up the intestines, increases the secretions which in turn facilitates Digestion

Syrup:I wish to testify and most cheer-

fully, to the remedial effects upon myself of Ca ifornia Fruit Syrup. had been a keen sufferer from Constipation and Piles for 15 years or more, and had never been able to de-rive any permanent benefit from the various preparations used for a le-viating and curing troubles of that nature. About the 1st of December last I purchased a bottle of your medicine and before it had all been used, began to feel its good effects; a second bottle helped the d fliculty so much that a third and fourth were successively used, with the re-suitefrat nearly a normal condition of the system has been restored, and general health and weight much im-proved. Your Syrup is the most pleasant medicine I have ever, akea and being tolerably well acquainted with the nature of its several in-gredients, do no. hesitate in saying that a better remedy for the dis-SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-[Special to orders named could scarcely be

GAIL BORDENS EACLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Ask your physician and oruggist for his opinion of the FACLE BRAND. AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL

JOHNSON-LOCKE MERCANTILE CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast

Security Savings Bank --- Capital, \$200,000. NO. 148 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

F. N. MYERS.

I AIAS W. HELLMAN.

Prevident Nevada Bank, Fan Francesco; President Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles.

ANDREW J. BOWNE President Fourth National Bank Grand Rapids, Mich.; President Hastings Mich.

Hastings National Bank, Hastings Mich.

Mas, RMELINE CHILDS.

Faccutrix estate of 0. W. Childs, deceased, Los Angeles, Cal.

H. W. HELLMAN.

Vice-Pres dent Farmers' and Merchants' Bink, Los Angeles, A. FLEWING.

T. DUGU.

Capitalist and Wholesale Merchant of Panams, Republic Columbia, C. ROGERS.

MAURICE - HELLMAN.

of Hellman, Waldeev & Co., wholesale stationers, Los Angeles, J. A. GRAV.

J. AMES RAW-S.

Of Graves, O'Me veny & Shankland, Attorneys, Los Angeles, J. AMES RAW-SON.

Capitalist, Boston. H. W. HEMING

S. A. PLEWING

T. DUQU

T. DUQU

Capitalist and Wholesale Merchant of Fall Resident Los Angeles
NAURICE

HELLMAN. of Hellman, Waldeev & Co., wholesale stationers, Los Angeles
NAURICE

HELLMAN. of Graves, O'Mo ven, & Shankland, Attorney Los Angeles
JAMES RAWSON

CASHIER: also Vice-President First National Bank, Monrovia, Call

F. SARIORI. CASHIER: also Vice-President First National Bank, Monrovia, Call

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F. SARIORI. CASHIER: Also Vice-President First National Bank, Monr

Citizens Bank of Los Angeles.

CAPITAL CORNER THIRD AND SPRING STREETS, \$200,000. OFFICERS: T. S. C. LOWE. President
I. W. BROTHERTON Vice-President
F. D. HALL. Casher.

German-American Savings Bank.

NO. 114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

PAID UP CAPITAL.

Interest Paid on Deposits. Real Satate Loans Made.

Interest Paid on Deposits. Real Satate Loans Made.

E. N. McDonald. President; Louis Lichtenberger. Vice-President; W. M. Sheldon, 21

Vice-President; M. N. Avery, Necretary; P. F. Schumacher. Assistant Secretary: Victor Found. Treasurer.

B PEH CENT PAID ON DEPOSITS. Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Co.,

NATH SUPSEL SAVINUS DARK ARRELES CAL

CAPITAL STOCK

J. B. LANKRUSHIM, Prest, F. W. DEVAN, Cashier. CHAS. FORMAN, Vice-Prest, Prive-Cent Deposit Stames issued at surpes in different parts of the city. Money to loan on mortgages. Bonds and dividend-paying stocks bought and sold. This bank is authorized by its chiterer to eav interest on deposits.

(INCORPORATED OCT. 28 1889).

INCREASE OF TOTAL RESOURCES:

January 1st. 1890

April 1st, 1890

July 1st, 1890

Cotober 1st, 1890

S22,804 46

4 0.642.19

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

F. SPE CR. President
D. BICKNELL Vice-president
M. ELLIO T. Castice
B. SHAFF. R. Assistant Cashier

B. SHAFF. R. Assistant Casi DIRECTORS: E. F. Spence, William Lacy, J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, S. H. Mott, J. M. Elliott.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK,

136 NORTH MAIN ST.

Capital......\$100,000

Term deposits will be received in sums of 10 and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of

10 and over. 10 and over. Money to loan on first-class real estate.

The National Bank of California,

Epring and Second sts., Los Angeles, Cal. CAPITAL, \$250,000.

PERRY WILDMAN, Ass't Cashler,

Notice to Contractors.

A. HADLEY. 2d Ass't. Cashler

By C. E. SLOSSON, City Clerk,

Dated April 1st, 1891.

By F. E. LOWRY, Deputy.

Assignee's Sale at Auction.

Assignee of the estate of T. J. Stephene

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Banks

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS Total. SI,143,00

Total. SI,143,00

ISA'AS W. HELLMAN. President HERMAN W. HELLMAN. Vice-preside t JOEN MILNER. Cashier H. J. Fleisman. Directors:

L. L. Bradbury Emeline Childa J. B. Lankershim. C. E. Thom. C. Ducomman, H. W. Hellman, L. C. Goodwin, A. Glassell, L. W. Hellman.

STOCKHOLDERS:

man.

STOCKHOLDENS:

W. H. Perry, J. B. Lankershim, Chaa
Ducommun. Domingo Amestoy, Sarah J. Lee,
Emeilne thids, Sarah J. Loop,
Emeilne thids, Sarah J. Loop,
L. L. Bradbury, T. L. Duque, Jacob Kuhrts, Louis Polaski, F. Lecouvreur, Estate D. Solomon,
Prestly C. Baker, L. C. Goodwin, Philippe
Garnier, A Haas, Cameron E. Thom, Oliver
H. Milss, Chris, Henne, Estate O. W. Childs,
Andrew Gis-seil, Herman W. Hellman
Isains W. Heilman,

L. C. GOODWIN. Pres dent
W. M. CASWELL Secretary
I. W. Heilman, John E. Plater.
L. C. Ggodwin.
L. C. Ggodwin. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NA-NADEAU BLOCK, Cor. First and Spring Sts. Los Augeles, Cal,

W. F. BOSBYSHELL, Vice President. C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Dr. W. L. Graves, E. F. C. Klokke, O. T.
Johnson, W. Hedder, Dan McFaranc, M. H.
Sherman Fred Eaton, John Wolfskill, Thos. R. Bard,
J. M. C. MARBLE, President,
O. H. CHURCHILL, Vice-President, D. Remick. Thos. Goss. W. H. Holliday
N. Breed. H. T. Newoll. H. A. Barciay,
S. las Holman, M. Hagan. Frank vader,
E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. DIRECTORS:

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE. President.
JOHN BRYSON, Sr., Vice-President.
F. C. HOWES Cashier.
E. W. COE, Assistant Cashier.
W. G. Cocuran, Col. H. H. Markham,
Perty M. Green, Warren Gillelen.
Exchange for sale on all the principal cities
of the United States and Europe.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST? No better or safer investment can be found han our 7 per cent gua anteed ranch more cages. Security ample and constantly en bancing a value.

nancing u value,
Mortrages in all denominations, from \$230
0825,000, always on hand.
Information cheerfully furnished, whether
you invest or not. SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

123 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Directors—J.M. Ellott, A. S. Pomeroy, G.
W. Stusson, C. M. Sturson, E. L. Farris, C. S.
Cristr. M. W. Stirson, Pres. E. F. Spence.
Treas.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF

Los Angeles, No. 317 New High at.
Capital stock fully paid up. 46,000

R. M. WIDNEY Fresident

GEO. L. ARNOLD Cossine R. M. Widney, D. O. M. Itimore, S. W. Little, C. M. Weils, John McArtbur, C. A. Warner, L. J. P. Morrill.

General banking business, and loans on frat-class real state solicited. Bur and sell market before the solicity of the solicity of

Notice for Publication of
Time for Proving W 11, etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
State of Cal-fornia, county of Los Angeles,
as. In the matter of the estate of kilza S.
Birnaby, deceased,
State of Cal-fornia, county of Los Angeles,
as. In the matter of the estate of kilza S.
Birnaby, deceased,
State of Cal-fornia, county of Los Angeles, cal., April 14, 1-91

The WARD,
County Clerk.

By F. E. Lowby, Deputy. THE CITY BANK.

Capital Stock, 850,000

A. D. CHILDRESS, Pres dent.

DIRECTORS: W. T. Childress J. J. S. hallert,
John S. Park, Peludexter Dunn, R. E. Crandall, R. G. Lunt, A. D. Childress
General banking. Fire and burglar proof safe e-posit boxes rented at from \$5 to \$50 per annum.

ASSIGNES SAIE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that pursuant to a corder of the Superior Court of the county of Los Ange es State
of Cai forms, duly given and mane the 23d
day of March, 1891, in a proceeding therein
pending entitled 'In the Matter of T. J.
seeph ns, an Insolvent Debtor,' the under
set inder for cash on Thur-day, the 16th day
of April, 1891, at 10 c'clock a. in at the salesroom of Thos. B Clark 252 West First street.
City of Los Angeles, State of California, a
attick of ulumbers fixtures, marble desk etc.
consisting of I oak standing desk, lot marble
slabs, faucets, sink, water clocets, lead and
ignods with be sold in lots to suit purchase rs.
Goods can be examined at any time at 222
West Friet street.

Dated April II, 1891.

C.H. BARKER, CALIFORNIA BANK,

Hervey Lindley, J. C. Kays, R. W. Jones, G. W. Huges, Sam Lewis.

OFFICERS:
H. C. Witmer, Pres. | T. J. Weldon, Cashier, J. Frankenfield, V. P. M. Witmer, Asst. Cash. LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK,

Consistal Storage of S

U. 5. Government-official.

[OFFICIAL.I Ordinance No. 954. (NEW SERIES.)

An Ordinance Making it Unlawful to Use any Portion of Spring Street, Between Tempe and Third streets in the City of Los Augeles, as a stand for Public Venicles. THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF The City of Los Angeles do ordain as 101

City Bovertising.

the City of Lus Angeles de ordain as ici ows:
SECTION I. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person in charve of any vehicle used for the purpose of carr, ing goods of passengers for hirs to permit or allow such vehicle to use as a stan any portion of spring street in this city, between Temple street and Third street.

Third street.

SEC 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be because you to be a superior of the provisions of this ordinance shall be because in a sum not particularly any of the provision of the provisio

or shall suffer both such line and imprivonment.

SEC. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The City Clerk shall cortify to the passage of the ordinance and shall cause the same to be publisher once in The Los Angeles Times, and thereupon and therefore it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the for going ordinance was adopted by the to moil of the City flow Angeles at its meeting of March 39, 1861.

of Los Angeles at its meeting of March 33, 1801.

FREEMAN G. TEED.
City Cierk.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was, by the City Core, presented to the Mayor for his phroton and, signature on the 31st day of March. City and w s by said Mayor return d to her consumer to the market of the consumer to the consumer of the

IOFFICIAL I

Sewer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Monday, the 231 day of March, A. D. 1891, the Council of the City of Los Angeles did, at a rev. lar meeting adopt an ordinance of its intent on to construct a public sewer along the following named streets;

Downey avenue, from the manhole in the central intercepting sewer at Downey avenue in the central intercepting sewer at Downey avenue to the central intercepting sewer at Downey avenue composed Downey avenue sewer to a point opposite a point 20 feet north of the south line of los 1t. Mills block.

Also along Testing at the sewer to a point opposite a point 20 feet north of the south line of los 1t. Mills block.

Also along Therman street, from the proposed Heilman aire t sewer to a point opposite a point 20 feet northerly of the southerly line of lot 1t, block loys, kast Los Angeles.

Also along Therman street, from the proposed Downey avenue sewer to a point opposite a point 20 feet northerly of the southerly line of lot 1t, block s, East Los Angeles.

Also along Walent street, from the proposed Downey avenue sewer to a point opposite a joint 20 feet northerly of the southerly line of lot 17, block 8, East Los Angeles.

Also along Majous street, from the proposed Downey avenue sewer to a point opposite a point 20 feet northerly of the southerly line of lot 17, bleck 6, East Los Angeles.

Also along Majous street, from the proposed Downey avenue sewer to a point opposite a point 20 feet northerly of the southerly line of lot 17, bleck 4, tast Los Angeles.

Together with all manholes, ismpholes and flush ands.

In the City of Aos Angeles, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of lease and appeal factions on file in the office of lease and the server to a point opposite a point opposite a point and specifications on file in the office of lease and specifications on file in the office of lease and the server to a point opposite a point opposite a point opposite a point 20 feet northerly of the southerly line of lot 17, bleck 6, the southerly line of Notice of Street Work.

Together with all manholes, lampholes and flush anks.

In the City of Los Angeles, according to plans and specifications on flic in the office of the City Engineer for constructing sewers, to which said ordinance No. '84. reference is hereby made for further particulars. No. H. HUTCHINSON.

Street superintendent.

By F. L. BALDWIN, Deputy. Apr 12 8t

Proposais

Proposals

FOR THE PURCHASE OF BONDS of the city of Los Angeles. Seased proposals will be received by the undersigned up to April 20th, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at his office in the cit of Los Angeles, California, for the purchase of all or any of 881, 10, 581, 1 Notice to Contractors.

PURSUANT TO STATUTE AND
the resolution of the Board of Trustees
of the City of Mon-ovia passed at its meeting
of April ist 1891 notice is hereby given that
said Board of Trustees inv tes and will receive
at the office of the circk of said city, up to the
28th duff April, sealed proposals for furstruction of the tunnel in Sawoit Canyon, in
said city according to the plans and specifications prepared by John E. Jackson, Civil
Engineer, and now on file in the office of said
clerk. olders.

The contract will be let to the lowest re-pensible bidder, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Bidders aust file with each proposal or bid a check for \$30, certified by some responsible bank. a heck for \$30, certified by some responsible some control of the Notice for Publication of

Stockholder's Meeting. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the law-flemet Water Compa y will be held at the office of the company. Room 28 Baker Block. Los Angeles. Cal. on Monday, Apr 1 2th, 1891, at 130 pm. for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as man properly come before the meeting.

By order of the president.

J. M. MANLEY, Secretary.

Stockholder's Meeting. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hemet Land Company, will be held at the office of the company. Room 28 Barker Block. Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday. Apri 27th. 1891, at 1:30 p.m., for the puriode of electing a board of directors and transacting, such other business as may properly come befere the meeting.

By order of the president.

J. M. MANLEY, Secretary.



DR. LE PO TI is an able Chinese physician. My limbs have been paralyzed for one year and a haif. I was not able to walk at all and Dr. Le Po Ti me in one month, after ather dectors have failed to ours me. AUGUST BALDESAR. City Hovertising.

LOPPICIAL. Ordinance No. 951.

Ordinance of Intention.

An Ordinance of the Mayor and Council of the City of Lo. Angeles, Declar in their Intention to Improve a Portion of First THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF the City of Los Angeles, do Ordain as follows:

TI. 5 Gevernment—Cuc.al.

PROPOSALS FOR LABOR.—

Headquarters Department of Ar 200m, Office of the Chief Quartermas er. Los Angeles, cla. April 14, 1891. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until II o'c.ook a.m.. THUR-DAY, May 14 1891, and opened immediately thereafter, in the pre-ence of bidders for furaising labor for manning pack trains in the D-partment of Arizo.a., during the fiscal year ending June 3, 1-92. consisting of one packmaster a d such number of packers as may be required for efficient forms of a force one of the Company of the recrus of proposal will be furnised upon application to this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A. S. KiMBA L. Quartermaster. U. S. Army. Chief Quartermaster. U. S. Army. Chief Quartermaster. U. S. Army. Chief Quartermaster. Les Angueies, Cal., Ap ii 14 1891.—Sea ed pro easilis will be received at the soften until 11 o'clock a m. on THUKSDAY. May 1 1891, and opened immediately thereacter in the presence of bidders, for the hauting of military stories and supple so in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Instruction to bidders and blank forms of proposes will be furnished upon application to this office. A. S. KIMBALL. Quartermaster.

in the effice of the City Clerk of the City of Los Angeles, for making coment waiks in said SEC 2. The Superintendent of Streets shall publish a notice of this proce ding each day for six consecutive days (as ter the publication of tois ordinance) in the Los ANGELES TIMES, the official new-per of the cit , and shall post epics of sad notice along the line of sad proposed improvem nut a distance of not to exceed three bundred feet a 1rt, and if within ten day after the expiration of the time of the publication of said notice the owners of one-half or more of the frontage of the property fronting on said proposed work or improvement where the same a for one block or more, shall fix with the said interpretation of the property fronting on said proposed work or improvement where the same a for one block or more, shall fix with the said interpretation of the property fronting on said proposed work or improvement where the same as for one block or more, shall fix with the tendence said improvement shall not be proceeded with.

SEC S. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause the same to be published for two das in the Los ANGELES TIMES, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take offect and be in force.

I bereby critify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeless Alford, Rees, Summerland, Nickell, Tutts, Inness and President Bonsall (A) Noes—Messrs. Motiarry and Rhode (2).

City Clerk, and experient April 1891, April 14, 22.

April 14, 22.

Mayor.

April 14, 2t

Ordinance No. 952. (NEW SERIES.)

Ordinance of Intention in Ordinance of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles, Decaring Their In-tention to Improve a Portion of Marches-HE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF

the City of Los Augeles, Dec aring Their Interaction to Improve a Portion of Marchessault Street.

HE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION I. That the public interest and convenience require that MARCHESSAULT STREET, in said city, between the east line of New High street and the west line of Upper Main street and including all intersections of streets excepting such intersections already graded, macadam zed and urbed, be graded, macadamized with porphyry rock and cuched; that it is the toten ion of the Council of said city from the east line of New High street in aid cit. From the east line of New High street to the following work to le done, to wil:

1st. That said March sault street in said cit. From the east line of New High street to the following work to red on the line of New High street to the following work to red on the line of the City Cierk of the City of Los Angeles to order the following or company having ra Iroad tracks thereon, be graded and macadamized with porphyry rock in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Cierk of the City of Los Angeles, for making gravel strees in said city, said specifications being numbered ten (10).

2d. That a coment curb be constructed along the line of roadway of said Marchessau t street from the east line of New High said the line of roadway of said Marchessau t street from the east line of New High said the line of roadway of said street, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Cierk of said city, for constructing cemen curbs.

See. 2. The Superintendent of Streets shall publish a notice of this proceeding each day for six consecutive days (after the publication of this of manner in the city. And shall post cop is of said notice along the line of said proposed time bundred feet apart, and if within the days after the expiration of the time of said note, thousand the said improvement, then days after the expiration of the time of said city of the same

all of the City of Los Angeles.

Approved this 13th day of April, 1891,
HENRY F. HAZARD,
Mayor

April 14-2t [OFFICIAL.] Ordinance No. 953. (NEW SERIES.)

dinance of Inter An ordinance of the Mayor and Council of the City of Les Angeles, Declaring their Interior to Improve a Portion of REQUENA STREET and determining that bonds shall be saued to represent the cost thereof.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF the city of Los Angeles do ordain as foliated.

STREET and determinate out bond of the bond of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

The MAYUR AND COUNCIL OF the old of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the public interest and convenience require that REQUENA STREET, we less street and the west line of Alameda street, and including all intersections of streets, be inscadam zed with porphyry rock, and a cement curb to be constructed thereon; that it is the intention of the Council of said city of Los Angeles site of the two constructions on that it is the intention of the Council of said city of Los Angeles site of Alameda street in said city from the ast line of Alameda street in said city from the ast line of Alameda street being the city of Los Angeles should be constructed and the city of Los Angeles should be constructed and the city of Los Angeles for paving streets in said city, said specifications to file in the office of the City Clerk of the Cit; of Los Angeles for paving streets in said city, said specifications being No. Ten (10).

2d. That a cement curb be constructed along the line of roadway of said Requent street from the east line of Los Angeles street to the west line of Alameda arreet, in accordance with lians and specifications on the office of the City Clerk shall certify to the span of the city of Los Angeles.

Approved this lath developes of said nuclee as recommendation of the City Clerk and Eventual Clerk of the City Clerk shall certify to the span o

April 14-2t

Notice to Creditors.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF HENRY MILNOR
Mitchell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned
executor of the estate of Henry Milnor sitchcill deceased to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased,
to exh bit the same with the necessary vouchcres within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said executor at
the law office of W. S. Knott room 10. Downey Block, in the city of California, the same
being he place of business of said executor
in the county of Los Angeles.

Dated this lifth day of March. A. D., 1801.

ALBERT ATWATER MITCHELL.

Executor of the estate of Henry Milnor
Mitchell, deceased.

TI HEREBY TESTIFY THAT

PASA DENA.

MARX'S

Yerba Santa Leaf Remedy

J. MARX & CO., Sole Proprietors and M'ig'rs.

451 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Los Ange es, Cal.
F. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

MISS M. A. JORDAN,

318 SOUTH SPRING ST.

MILLINERY IMPORTER

And dealer in all the latest Novelties of LADIES' HEADWEAR. Special attention given to MANICUEING and SHAMPOO-ING. Also agent for Miss Beach's Curl-ing Fluid. Celebrated for its lasting quai-

TENTS,

WNINGS, FLAGE, TRUCK, HAY AND WAGON COVERS.

A. W. Swanfeldt, 115 E. Second st.

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PIONEER TRUCK CO.,

NO. S MARKET ST.

EAGLE STABLES.

SO SOUTH BROADWAY.

Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving, gage and Freight delivered promptly dress. TELEPHONE 18.

Purifying the

Blood, Curing Scrofula.

Blotches,

And all

eases of

Skin.

FOR

Catarrh,

Coughs,

Throat.

And all dis-

eases of the

Colds,

Office: No. 261-2 E. Colorado Street.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

Preparations Under Way for the President's Visit.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES

Reception, Banquet and Drivetems of Personal Interest-The Usual Batch of Brevities.

President Harrison and party are scheduled to arrive in Pasadena from Riverside about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, April 23. From 8 o'clock till 10 they will be tendered a public recepnumber of invited guests. The following morning the party will be driven about town and be presented with floral offerings by the school children.

This briefly summarizes the markets. This briefly summarizes the manner of entertainment the guests will be ac-

Corded here.

A meeting of the Committee of seventeen appointed to arrange for the entertainment and party was held

G. Rudell of the East San Gabriel entertainment and party was held winery has shipped lately over yesterday morning in the Board of winery has shipped lately over gallons of wine to New York city.

Trade rooms. James A. Buchanan was called upon to preside and A. B. Manahan acted as secretary.

After some discussion a motion put by W. E. Arthur that a committee be appointed to attend to floral decorations, etc., was passed. Mr. Buchanan appointed James Clarke, T. P. Lukens and C. D. Daggett members of the committee. It was recommended that the public-school teachers and scholars be enlisted to aid in this work, each scholar, say, to contribute a bouquet, scholar, say, to contribute a bouquet, and all the contributions to be arranged

and all the contributions to be arranged as the committee may think proper.

On motion of P. M. Green it was decided that a carriage ride about town the morning following the arrival of the guests should be a feature of the entertainment, and an amendment offered by W. U. Masters was passed, to the effect that a halt be made at some convenient laws where the children

the guests should be a feature of the effect that a halt be made at some onvenient lawn where the children can make their foral offerings.

Nominations for a reception committee were made as follows: Gov. H. H. Markham, chairman; H. J. Holmes, J. A. Buchanan, W. U. T. Masters, C. M. Simpson, Col. Bowler, P. M. Green, Deloa Arnold, M. M. Parker, W. H. Wiley, W. E. Arthur, J. W. Wood, Dr. W. L. McAllister, C. D. Daggett, Judge H. W. Magee, T. P. Lukens, Jas. Clarke, G. F. Foster, A. B. Manahan, Lionel E. Sheldon, J. W. Scoville, J. E. Farnum, W. D. Painter, J. J. Banbury, W. W. Webster, Col. G. G. Greene, Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, Rev. E. L. Conger, Rev. D. D. Hill, Rev. J. W. Pheips, Hon. A. G. Throop, F. J. Woodbury, G. B. Ocheltree, G. A. Greely, W. L. Wotkyns, Col. Corbin, C. S. Martin, A. R. Metcaife, F. C. Solt, E. R. Hull, Dr. Mohr, John McDonald, Judge A. McCoy, B. M. Wotkyns, A. K. Metcaife, F. C. Solt, E. R. Hull, Dr. Mohr, John McDonald, Judge A. McCoy, B. M. Wotkyns, A. K. Metcaife, F. C. Solt, E. R. Howard, J. J. Brockway, J. E. Howard, J. J. Brockway, J. E. Howard, J. S. Hodge, C. W. Buchanan, O. S. Picher, Dr. Thomas R. Hayes, M. F. Fray, Judge M. C. Hester, James M. Campbell, C. C. Brown, A. H. Conger, W. S. Wijkt, George Bromener, James McLachlan, J. S. Cox, C. T. Hopkins, O. F. Weld, G. F. Kernaghan, J. H. Baker, L. Blankenborn, W. S. Monroe, George F. Granger, W. S. Glimore, Rev. L. P. Crawford, W. S. Ghanning, A. J. Painter, S. H. Doolittle, Dr. George Rodgers, E. E. Jones, W. D. McGivroy, Webster Wotkyns, Theodore Coleman, R. M. Farlong, J. W. Vandervoort, B. F. Bail, E. T. Howe, H. R. Herlel, Charles Foster, G. R. Thomms, A. F. Mills, Dr. W. B. Rowland, Dr. F. F. Rowiand, Dr. Van Slyck, Rev. J. B. Stewart, D. R. Modiver, W. S. Ghanning, A. J. Painter, S. H. Doolittle, Dr. George Rodgers, E. E. Jones, W. D. McGivroy, Webster Wotkyns, Theodore Coleman, R. M. Fernong, J. W. Vandervoort, B. F. Bail, E. T. Howe, H. R. Herlel, Charles Foster, G. R. Thomms, A. F. Mills, Dr. W. B. Rowland, Dr. F. F. Rowi

Slyck, Rev. J. B. Stewart, D. R. McLean, C. M. Phillips, C. E. Tebbetts,
William Heiss, H. Willis Hines, H.
Edwards Pratt, S. R. Lippincott, J. W.
Hugus, W. P. Forsyth, O. Freeman,
S. E. Locke, C. F. Holder, Capt. A. C.
Drake, Prof. J. D. Yocum, J. H.
Woodworth, Gen. McBride. Other
names will be added from time to time
by a committee composed of P. M.
Green, H. W. Magee and C. D. Dag
gett.

W. U. Masters, George F, Foster, T.
P. Luans, H. W. Magee and P. M.
Green were appointed a Committee on
Finance. In this connection Col.
Bowler stated that Col. Green had
generously volunteered to entertain
the party at Hotel Green at his own
expense and that no appropriation of
funds from the town was needed in
this direction. He further assured
those present that the distinguished
guests will be well provided for.

The following Executive Committee
was appointed to have general charge
of affairs: Col. J. R. Bowler, chairman; J. A. Buchanau, W. U. Masters,
J. W. Wood, W. E. Arthur, C. D.
Daggett and James Clarke. After
lengthy discussion pro and con, it was
decided that a banquet should constitute a feature of the entertainment
programme. It will follow the reception on the night of the visitors' arrival, and about 100 guests will be present. On motion, the wives of the genlemen constituting the Reception Committee were made members of the committee work made the composition of the condition of the condition of the condition

The committee of seventeen then adjourned. The Executive Committee at once went into session. It was decided that the Floral Committee shall furnish all flowers needed for decorating the hotel. The matter of illuminating the hotel grounds was left to Col. Bowler. Messrs. Masters and Daggett were appointed a committee on music; J. W. Wood was detailed to look after the carriages; Mr. Arthur was appointed to procure badges of suitable design, and the matter of choosing the route for the drive was left to James Clarke. The following route has been determined upon: Starting at Hotel Green, thence north to Colorado street; east to Marengo avenue; south to California Souvenies find an Baseles. South Sea Curios. Indian Baseles. Green, thence north to Colorado street; east to Marengo avenue; south to California street; east to Moline avenue; north to Villa street; west to Los Robles avenue; south to Walnut street; west to Raymond avenue; south to Colorado street; west to Fair Oaks avenue; north to Orange Grove; west to Arroyo drive; around to Orange Grove again; south to Columbia street; east to Raymond Hotel; return on Columbia to Orange Grove avenue; north to to Grange Grove avenue; north to Bellefomtaine street; east to Pasadena cal.

Tallors, Pasadena cal.

FOR SALE—AZUSA ORANGE LAND; 100 acres in tracts to all, \$200 per acre; 10 and 520-acre tracts, with bearing orange groves and other inprovements \$300 to ange groves and other inprovements \$300 to dop or acre; 10 and 20-acre tracts, with bearing orange groves and other improvements \$300 to dop or acre; 10 acres in tracts to all, \$200 per acre; 10 acres in the private of the public and private schools to meet the Floral Committee at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Carl
M to 3 B. BASCOM, NURSE, HAS MOVED to 3 B. DeLacy st, where she may be found acrester.

ton parlors to arrange for providing a suitable quantity of flowers. The Executive Committee will meet at 8:30 this morning at Hotel Green.

Water Company Officers.
At the annual meeting of the Pasadena Land and Water Company held Monday the following directors were elected: P. M. Green, A. K. McQuillelected: P. M. Green, A. K. McQuilling, H. G. Bennett, W. U. Masters, B. M. Wotkyns, W. E. Arthur and Mr. Wilson. The directors then elected officers as follows: President, A. K. McQuilling; vice-president, W. U. Masters; secretary, H. G. Bennett; treasurer, S. Washburn. The affairs of the company were shown to be in a prosperous condition by the reports of the secretary and treasurer.

BREVITIES.

There was a shower yesterday after-noon, but toward evening the clouds cleared away.

Pasadena's exhibit was given con-spicuous mention in the report of the opening night of the orange carnival.

Miss Alice Sudduth of Colton and Miss Madge Sudduth of Chicago are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Hart-ley on East Colorado street.

There was general rejoicing in Pasa-dena yesterday over the tremendous success of the orange carnival in Chi-cago as told in the columns of The TIMES.

Prof. John Dickenson of Los Angeles, who is well known in Pasadena, will give his lecture on "The Geology of the Stars" in the Methodist Tabernacle tomorrow evening. A meeting of the dramatic club will be held at Mrs. Winslow's tomorrow evening. It is possible that Seymour Locke will consent to assume the man-agement of the organization.

The People of the State of California vs.
W. T. Knight.
This is an appeal from a judgement of acquittal readered by the Recorder's Court of the city of Pasadena.

TERMS OF SAI

CALIFORNIA SOUVENIRS, Indian Bas-kets, South Sea Curios. Fine Japanese goods, Headquarters for wild flower, fern and sea moss art work. Hadford's Bazaar, 1168 S. Fair Oaks ave., near Raymond station, Pasadens.

FOR SALE!

TAILORS TAKE NOTICE! My entire stook No competit on. The best paying business in the city. Call on or address KELSO & Co. Tailors, Pasadonn Call



Grand Reduction for Ten Days! ONLY \$3.00

DEWEY'S ART PARLORS,

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312 SOUTH SPRING STREET. Choice Table Butter a Specialty! Everything New!
TBLEPHONE 936. Goods Delivered to the Depots Free of Charge

April 18, 1891.

THE LANKERSHIM

RANCH, LAND AND WATER CO.

POR the purpose of closing up its affairs offer the balance of its assets, consisting of 1200 acres of land, also 240 acres of land, which is subject to agreements to convey, 1 bay team, 1 two-seated canopy-top spring wagon, 1 farm wagon, 1 hay rake, 1 road grader, 1 one-horse cultivator, 1 stirring plow, 1 bloobid office asfe, a ze 283535, 1 standing office deak and counter, 1 Wooton office deak and an assortment of farming implements.

For Sale without Reserve on Saturday, April 18, 1891,

213 SOUTH BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall.

TERMS OF SALE: For land, 29 per cent cash on fall of hammer, balance within five days of delivery of deed and certificate of title; other assets, cash. All assets except office furniture can be inspected on the ranch.

Home-seekers, Attention!

DON'T lose this chance to secure a home cheap. Positively last opportunity to purchase these lands from this company, at prices far below the value of adjoining lands, or any other lands of like character or location in Los Angeles county. For maps, description and full particulars, call on or address office

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Banks SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK-PASADENA, CAL. Los Angeles.

LEWIS S. HOYT, Secretary.

Or, THOMAS B. CLARK, Auctioneer, 282 W. Firstst.

Teams at Reasonable Rates. Teleph No. 348. W. F. WHITE, Proprietos. SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK— Capital Paid up Surplus San Gabriel San Gabriel

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H. W. MAGEZ, Pres., F. C. BOLT, Vice

J. M. HUGUS.

B. MARSHALL WOTKYNS, Cashler.

A general banking business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Time deposits received and 5 per cent interest paid.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK President, P. M. GREEN. Vice-President, B. F. BALL. Cashier, A. H. CONGER. Assl. Cashier, ERNEST H. MAY.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

PASADENA NATIONAL BANK. Capital Paid up - \$100,000 I. W. HELLMAN, President, E. F. SPENCE. Vice-President. T. P. LUKENS, Cashier. E. E. JONES, Assistant Cashier.

Agency for Los Angeles Savings Ban Savings Bank of Southern Castforn WILLIAM R. STAATS,

INVESTMENT BANKER AND BROKER Money to Loan.

Collections Made.

12 S. RAYMOND AVENUE.

M CDONALD & BROOKS, SUCCES REAL ESTATE AND LOANS. ate loans, rent houses, manage properties ollections, pay taxes, etc. rences: banks or business men of the city. No. 7 E. COLORADO ST.

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A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

A Day.

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH

Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda is nothing unusual. This fear has been performed over and over AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. EN-DORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.



OPEN ALL SUMMER.

Twenty-five Minutes' Ride from Los Angeles.

Most Elegant Family Hotel in Southern California

U NTIL October 1st, rates of \$40, \$50, \$60 and upwards per month will be made, ing to selection of rooms. Translent rates, \$2 to \$3.50 per day.

Trains leave Los Augeles on S. P. R. R., at \$115 a. m., 3:50, 5:10 and 5:40 p.m.
Leave E. San Gabriel at \$105, 9:45 a.m., and 3:50 and 9:19 p.m.

Good Livery. Beautiful Drives. H. R. WARNER, Manager,

The Gelebrated French Gure, to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.



old age and manny of receipt of price.

A WRIT, EN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money is a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, coots exces, who have been permanently cured be the use of Aphenorities. Circular free. Address of the superior of the price of the coots of the price of th H. M. Sale & Son, 220 South Spring Street Off & Vaughn, cor. Spring and Fourth Sta

\$500 Reward !

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Live Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Edigestion, Constipation or Coativeness we cannot cure with West Vogetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vogetable, and never fall to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated Large better containing 30 Pills, it cents. However of countering and initiations. Sold by H. M. SALE & SON.,



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The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles. PROPERTY of San Gabriel Wine Co., Original Owners.

FROM 10 to 15 Minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City. CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acre-age Preperty. Popular Terms.
Purest Spring Water.

INEXHAUSTIBLE Quantities Guaranteed. SAN GABRIEL WINE CO., Or to M. D. WILLIAMS, Ramona.

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Manufactures Gent's Shirts and Ladle: Underwear, Orders filled , comptly.

-DEALER IN-Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods and Curios

ASTBURY PHONETIC INSTITUTE,

PHILLIPS BLOCK.

Corner N. Spring and Franklin sta; Parlora,
49, 30 and 31. Take elevator.

The only thorough Short hand and Typewriting the only thorough Short hand and Typewriting the only thorough Short hand and Typewriting the only the order to have the order

HOTEL PALOMARES, Pomona, Cal. (60 Minutes' Ride From Los Angeles, Cal.)

A pleasant quiet house of 130 Sunny Rooms. Pure water from Artesian Wells, Open Fires, Gas, Electric Bells, Telegraph and Telephone connections. A good Livery connected with the House.

F. B. DASHIELL, M'g'r.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Coronsdo Foundry and Machine Company would like to make it generally known that they will furnish estimates on any and all kinds of from Work. Architectural from Bridges. Mill, Mining, Pumbing and Hosting Mich usry, manufacturers of Engines, Bollers and Fanks. Correspondence so letted. Address.

CORONADO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO., CORONADO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO., Cal. VANDERKLOOT, President.

M. R. VANDERKLOOT, Gen. Mang.

A. VANDERKLOOT, President.

The Courist's Dotel.

THE REPORTED IN THE PARTY OF TH

THE RAYMOND,

EAST PASADENA.

Lines of City Business. Books and Stationery.

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N. Spring st. Telephone 58.

rement of Mr. C. H. Merrill of the Crawford House, White Mountains, N. casons. Many improvements have been made, and the hotel is now come less and The Raymond bring it within easy reach. Persons doing business equipped livery, a good starting point for a drive through the San Gabra, Rose's and Shorb's wineries, Lucky Baidwin's elegant grounds and a niterest. Special entertainments frequently. Full particulars regarding

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apply or address. MISS GERTRUDE EDGERTON, at No. 184 Jefferson at.

OS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE;
experienced teachers; complete course of study,
E. R. SHRADER, I. N. 186-KEEP, F. W. KELBEY, Proprietors, 144 S. Main M.

MRS. MARKE WILL OPEN A PKIvate school for chidren on Mynday next at
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and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting, 245 S. Spring st. Open all the year. No
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Spring st., room 18; teeth filed and extracted
painlessly by electricity; teeth, 38 to \$10; crowns,
45; rold fillings, \$2 mr. siver, \$1. A DAMS BROS., DENTISTS, REMOVED
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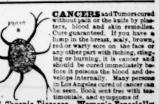
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Seedling Trees - - \$10 to \$40 per 100 Budded Trees - - \$25 to \$75 per 100 GOOD, CLEAN, THRIFTY TREES.

ROM three to four years old, with splend d roots and suitable for setting in orchards this Spring. Those contemplating setting out orchards this season will do well to send in the rorders soon, for at these prices we will soon close out our stock.

Young Orange Groves from \$300 to \$500 per Acre. A well-matched young team, 90 to 1000 pounds each, or one fine large horse, suitable for carriage or ranch work wanted in exchange for trees.

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South Main Street, OIL PORTRAITS

Paintel from any photograph, miniature or life size: floest execution. Telling likeness guaranteed. Frice list free. LEONARDO DA VINCI ASSOCIATION. 101 W. 21st et., New York.

The Police and Fire Commissioners will meet at the Mayor's office at the usua hours today.

fined \$20 each.

Mayor Hazard was not at his office yesterday, being confined to his house by an attack of the grippe.

Ke Lee and Sen Lee, a couple of Chinese lottery dealers, were arrested on Apablasas street yesterday afternoon.

There were thirty real estate transfers yesterday, the consideration being \$27.501.

Of this number eleven were for a consideration under \$100.

to take him in charge.

There will be a big Chinese funeral on Apabiasas street today. The deceases heathen is Yun Sing Man, who during his lifetime occupied a high position in the Mongolian Masonic frateruity, and he will be buried with all the rites of the order. The services will commence at 11 o'clock this morning and continue until 2 p. m., when the corpse will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery for burial.

Mongolian Masonic frateruity, and he will be buried with all the rites of the order. The services will commence at 11 o'clock this morning and continue until 2 p. m., when the corpse will be taken to the Every green Cemetery for burial.

There will be no wedding as the result of the Burbank elopement, at least not at present. The young lady has returned to her mother, and will retire to the peaceful seclusion of the Burbank ranch. The case of disturbing the peace against Kieslich was dismissed by the Burbank fustice, and he is now at liberty. It was reported last evening that Keislich is already a married man, and has a wife and child back East.

Property owners on Hope street are considerably exercised over the complication.

weening that Keishien is already and child back East.

Property owners on Hope street are considerably exercised over the complication growing out of the taking of Mrs. Scarborough's property at Eighteenth street for the purpose of straightening Hope street. The property was taken without authority, and the Council ordered the line restored. This makes a couple of ugly "jags" in the street. Councilman Rhodes has been trying to effect a compromise, and will probably succeed.

The R-ilroad Commissioners arrived from San Diego yesterday morning, and at 1 o'clock had a short session at the Mayor's morning I asked Denny when he intended to toward the papers to Los Angeles again, the said that he would see d them right away. I saw the envelope sealed up and deposited in the postoffice and then I came home myself.

l o'clock had a short session at the Mayor's coffice. But very few persons were present, and no formal compiaints were laid before the board. The party consists of Commissioners Rea, Beckman and Litchfield, Secretary Keily, Balliff Eldred and Stenographer Stockton Johnson. The party leave for Santa Barbara this evening. Commissioner. Rea paid The Times office a social visit last evening.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.



Signal Office, Los Angeles, April 14.—At 5:07 a. m. the barometer registered 29.00, at 5.00 p. m. 29.98. The thermo-meter for corresponding hours showed 47° and 58°. Maximum tempera-ture, 63°; minimum tem-

East Side Notes.

The police are busily engaged re-staking cattle that are carelessly hitched in such a way that the animals are allowed to cross the sidewalks.

Contractor Ledbetter made a commence ment on the Walnut-street bridge yesterday. He will crowd the work as soon as he hears from the iron that is to go into it. He is-expecting word every day that it has been

RUSSELL'S STORY.

The Deputy Sheriff's St. Louis Experience.

LOCKWOOD'S CROOKED WORK

How the Deposition of the Alleged Mrs. Morton Was Secured-Commissioner Denny's Breach

Ex-City Justice W. C. Lockwood is still at large, and to judge from the experience of the last few days, Los Angeles has see the last of this worthy. Various reports have been in circulation concerning his whereabouts, but none of them seem to have been sufficiently truthful to result in his ap-

The wave fluity cast estate transfer, were attented and admissional transfer of the control of t

deposited in the postonice and then I came home myself.

"The Chief of Police of St. Louis is of the opinion that Mrs. Foster was paimed off as Mrs. Morton. I do not think so, however. My opinion is that a job was put up with the commissioner. This made it pretically impossible for me to detect the fraud because they could have the depositions taken at any time of the day or night."

THE CLAUSEN OUTRAGE.

The Author of the Girl's Ruin Lo-cated by Officers. Mary Clausen, who was outraged by Charles Niece several months ago, a full account of which has appeared in THE TIMES, gave birth to a still-born child last

Saturday night.
This is one of the saddest cases on the

meter for corresponding hours showed 47° and 38°. Maximum temperature, 66°. Partly cloudy.

The bench show opens today and closes on Saturday.

This is the time to visit Murietta Hot Springs, which, for stomach troubles and kidney difficulty, have become so famous. Rates very reasonable. The best of board. Only one marriage was issued by the County Clerk yesterday as follows: Emil Hoffman, aged 26, a native of Hinnois, residing at San Francisco, and Alice T. Mullen, aged 20, a native of Wisconsin and a resident of this city.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Southern California Horticultural Society at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce tonight to consider and ratify the new constitution and by-laws as submitted by the committee at a previous meeting. A full attendance is desired.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

BORN.
shipped.

D. A. Sovereign left for Riverside Monday morning.
Dr. Wagstaff and sister leave this morning for Sait Lake City.
Minor City leaves for San Francisco this evening, and from there will take the first ship for Honolulu.

BORN.

BORN.

BURN.

FROM EDITORIAL ARTICLE IN "THE STOCK EXCHAGE" OF LONDON ENGLAND

It is the Oldest active Life Insurance Co. in the United States and the Largest, Strongest and Best company in the world.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK,

For all information as to rates or descriptions of Company's bonds, consols, investment securities, or life and endowment policies, apply to any agent of the company 214 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Tel. 28.

ALBERT D THOMAS,
Munager Southern Department Pacific Coast Agency.
Local Agent.

Mrs. A. Williams of Arizona is sojourning at the St. Elmo.
W. N. and S. A. Davis of San José have rooms at the St. Elmo.
James W. McRes.

GO TO ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS and have that rheumatism cured with hot mud

DRINK ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS water and cure your dyspepsia. CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES School Books and others at Langstadter's, 229 & Spring, Los Angeles Theater Building.

Scrofula

In Its Worst Form-" White Swell-ing" Cured.

The remarkable effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the following case illustrates the

medicine over all blood diseases:

"My son, 7 years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg below the knee, which contracted the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. Physicians lanced the swelling, which discharged freely, but did not help him materially. I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

A Confirmed Cripple.

I was about to take him to Cincinnati for an operation, expecting his leg would have to be taken off, and began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla in order to get up his strength. The medicine woke ap his appetite, and-soon pieces of bone were discharged from the sore. We continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it seemed to be doing him so much good, and the discharge from the sore decreased, the swelling went down, the leg straightened out, and in a few months he had perfect use of his leg. He is now apparently as perfect use of his leg. He is now apparently well as ever." JOHN L. McMUBBAY, Notary Pubtie, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Man.

100 Doses One Dollar DR. WONG HIM.

HE first Chinese Physician to practice his procession in this city was DR. WONG HIM, a practiced here for sixteen (16) years, and his and successful treatment of complicated each is preof of his ability. He belongs to the nemeration of dectors in his family. A trial convince you. OFFICE: 639 Upper Main P. O. box 564, Station C. Los Angeles, Cal.

at. P. O. box 664. Station C. Los Angoles, Cal.
To THE PUBLIC: Dr. Wong Him. 639 Upper Maja at., has cured my mother of the typhod
ever in the short time of one week, and has left
her estirely well, and also has cured me of a tumor I had on my left side. After suffering for a
fong time and receiving no benefit from others. I
concludes to try the short sentiety well, and now I
glimt, who has left me eatiety well, and now I
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attended to the state of the state of the sentiety
and AMBS. D. C. PERETRA. 509 Garlardo St.,
Low Angeles, Cal. February 21, 1891.



229 S. SPRING ST. Theater Building. THE W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Manufacturing Company's Lumber Yard and Planing Mills, COMMERCIAL ST.

Lines of Travel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, Field, Id 1891

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los
Appeles (Aroade Depot.) Fifth
street daily as follows:

Leave for.	DESTINATION.	Arr.	rom
8:50 p.m.	Ranning	10:15	a.m.
8:10 p.m.	Banning	10:00	p.m.
9:05 a.m.		4:20	p.m.
\$:50 mm.	Colton	10:00	p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Colton	10:15	a.m.
5:10 p.m.		10:00	
6:10 p.m.	El l'aso und Rast	10:00	p.m.
5:40 p m.		8.37	a.m.
9:25 a.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	3:27	
5:12 p.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro		a.m.
30:40 p.m.	Ordenand East, 1st class	2:55	
1:35 p m	Ogden and East. 2d class		a.m.
10:40 p.m.	Portland, Or		a.m.
9:05 a.m.	Riverside	10:15	
E:50 p.m.	Riverside	10:00	pm.
	Riverside	4:20	p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Riverside	10:0	D. ID
1 9:00 a.m.	San Bernardino	10:15	a.m.
5:50 p.m.	fan Bernardino	4:20	
************	San Bernardino		
6:10 p.m.	San Bernardino	10:00	
**********	Red ands	10:15	
9:00 a.m.	Redlands	10:00	p.m.
8:00 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	10:00	a.m.
1:00 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	0.55	p.m.
10:37 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anabeim		a.m.
10:01 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anabe m	14:04	n.m
	Santa Barbara	9.55	p.m.
6.95 a.m	Santa Barbara	0.05	p.m.
	Santa Monica	11:57	p.m
1:17 p.m	Fanta Monioa	4:28	p.m.
8:07 p.m.	Santa Mon oa	. 8:34	8. m.
16:10 p.m	Santa Monica		
4:40 p m	.Tustin.	8:43	
4:40 p.m		N:43	
	nd through tekets sold		
checked 1	Pu lman sleeping car re	DACETTO	tion
made and	general information	rivon	unon
application	n to J. M. CRAWLEY	Asat	Gen
Pass. Act.	No. 200 S Spring st. c	or See	cond
CHARLES	SEYLER, Agent at Dep	ots.	
Sunday	s excep ed.		

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Mgr., T. H. GOODMAN.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAIL-WAY CO. (Santa Fe Route.) IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1891.

LEAVE.	LOS ANGELES.	ARRI	VE.
*12:15 p.m.	Overland	*3:00	p. 0
*8:15 a.m	. an Diego Coast Line.	*1:15	p. B
*3:20 p.m.	.San Diego Coast Line.	•9: K)	p. n
*8:30 a m	. Azusa and Pa-adena .	*7:40	a. II
*11:50 a m.	. Azusa and Pasadena .	•9:51	a.m
	. Azusa and Pasadens .	*2:50	
*4:00 p.m	. Azusa and Pasadena	*6:30	p. 1
45:22 p.m	. Azusa and Pasadena .	14:40	p.n
*12:15 p.m.	Pasadena	*3:00	
17:43 a m.	Pasaden	t8:50	
*8:30 a.m	(San Bernardino)	*9:55	a.n
		*3:00	
*4:00 p.m.	Rivers de & San Ber-	*6:30	
*11:00 a.m	Rivers de & San Ber-	*5 50	
†4:00 p.m	nardino via Or nee	110:15	
** 130 a.m	Riverside va Pasadena	*6:30	
*11:00 a m.	. Rivers de via Orange.	*5:50	p. n
14:00 p.m.	. H verside via Orange.	+10:15	a n
*8:30 a.m	(Redl'ds & ventone)	*9:55	B.E
*4:00 p.m	\ via }	*6:30	pr
*12:15 p.m.	Pasadena	43:00	p.n
14:00 p.m	Redids & Mentone	*5:50	p. 1
*11:00 a.m	i via Orange & R'side (+10:15	a. n
+12:15 p.m.	8 Jacinto via S. Bdno.	t6:30	D. U
	18 Jacinto via Or'ge		
+11:00 a.m.	and Bast Riverside	t5:50	pп
*8:15 a.m.	Santa Ana	*1:05	pu
*3:20 p.m.	Santa Ana	*5:51	\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{n}
	Sauta Ana	10:0	p.u
15:05 p.m.	Santa Ana	48:50	R. II
18:20 p.m.	Recondido via C'at L'ne	+1:05	p.n
*10:15 a.m.	Redondo Beach	*8:29	a, m
*4:45 p.m.	Redondo Beach	*3:5	pn
*J0:1) a.m.	Port Ballona	43:40	D.H
*Da:lv.	+Daily Except Sunday.	\$Sun	day

only. ED CHAMBER', Ticket Agent, Frat-street depot. CHAS. T. PARSONS, Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring street, Depot at foot of First street. PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

| 19. 27 and May 5.
| Leave San PEndo. | S. S. Corona. April 1.9. 17, 25 and Ma 5.
| For Harford. ... | S. S. Pomona. April 5, 13, 21, 21, 21, 22, 23 and May 7.
| LEAVE SAN PEDHO AND HEDONDO. | S. B. Eireka, April 2 10, 18, 22 and May 4. April 2 10, 24 and May 4. April 6, 14, 22, 25 and May 8. Coro 863, April 6, 14, 22, 24 and May 8. Cars to connect with steamers, via San Page 19.

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7:55 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 3:10 n. m. 5:10 p. m.

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Monrovia 5:49 a. m. Monrovia 4:49 p. m.

7:49 a. m. 9:84 a. m. 2:04 p. m. 5:04 p. m.

and upward.

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Steamers running regularly from San Francisco to Honoidlu, Tuitulia (Samoa.) Auckland and Sydney. Tourists' round tr p tickets from Joa Angeles to Honoidlu and return, 1225.

S. S. Australia leaves S. F. April 21 2 p. m. S. S. Monowai leaves S. F. April 30, 3 p. m. S. S. Zoalandia leaves S. F. Map 5 2 p. m. Apply to H. B. Rice, Special Tourist Agent O. S. Co., 124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, or C. H. White, Theket Agent S. P. Co., 2308. Spring st.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAIL Leave Los Angeles for Leave Pasadena for Pasadena Los Angeles. * 6:0: a. m. * 7:15 a. m. * 8:00 a. m. * 9:0 a. m. * 10:00 a. m. * 1:00 p. m. * 2:00 p. m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:25 p. m. * 7:00 p. m. 7 6:-6 a.m. 7 6:-6 a.m. 8 :00 a.m. 9 :00 a.m. 10 :00 a.m. 11 :00 a.m. 2 :00 p.m. 4 :00 p.m. 6 :30 p.m. 6 :30 p.m. 9 :30 p.m.

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| * n:45 a.m. * | 12:01 p.m. |
| * 4:00 p.m. | * 5:00 p.m. | Running time between los Angeles and Altadena, 55 minutes. F.E.-BROWNE *Daily - *Daily except Sundays * Daily except Saturday. * Saturday night only Special rates to excursion and pento parties. Tenot east end Downer-avonue bridge. General offices: Rooms 12, 13 and 11 Burdlek Block.

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Take Grand ave cable cars or Main and Jefferson at, horse cars. Trains leave depot daily at Redondo hotel. FOR LOS ANGELLS: Leave Redondo | Arrive Los Angeles. 7:10 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:50 a.m. 11

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Mr. Clark, Steward Vienna Bakery: Dran Str.—Please tell your long, tall desirman to bring bread to No. 93s Cottage P ace. I have moved there from 20 Wall et but I can't get along without your bread. We have been living on 'souds' for past three days. And so it goes. Every one is satisfied, all highly pleased, and our Bakery Depart

went so is goes. Every one is satisfied, all highly pleased, and our Bakery Department continues to do the largest business of the town.

We have turned out quite a number of wedding cakes last week, and in this branch of our bakery business, we are unexcelled. The most artistic wedding cakes perfect pictures of fine workmanship, furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate rates.

THE VIENNA DINING PARLORS,

The Largest and Cheapest Diningroom in Southern California.

OUR bill of fare embraces any and everything known to the market or to the cheapness:

Coffee and cakes 10 cents.

Coffee and cakes 10 cents.

Chocolate or leed tea 5 cents.

Chapter of corumnal mush and wilk 10 cents.

A fine Vienna steak, bread, butter and potatoes 20 centa.

Veni-cultiet, bread butter and potatoes 20 cents.

A half dozen Eastern Oya ers 25 cents

Cold ham, beef, pork or voal 10 cents.

The Finest FRENCH DINNERS, Including Beer or Wine, FOR FIFTY CENTS.

OUR ICE CREAM DEPARTMENT INVITES YOUR ATTENTION. WE are turning out the finest qualities of Ice Cream and Water Ices, in the latest

Don't Fail to Visit the Kitchen of the Vienna Bakery. Bread one day old at half price. Stale bread and cakes given away to poor people

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> DOCTOR WHITE'S

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

183 N. MAIN ST.,

Remember the old office, 183 NORTH MAIN ST.,

Teeth Extracted Free

FROM 8 TO 9 A. M.

Teeth filled with gold. \$1 and up.
Teeth filled with sliver, 50c and up.
Teeth filled with amalgam, 50c and up.
Teeth filled with cement, 50c and up.

All Work Warranted.

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Teeth cleansed, 50c and up. Teeth extracted without pain.

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Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption,

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CONSUMPTION.

The earlier symptoms of consumption consist in a wearlines at times or a disposition to romain pas-ive a jeculiar sensitiveness to the effects of cold; also breathlessness upon moving or ascending a hill or stairs, a slight, hacking cough, with or without expectoration, Bring pains throughout the chest or back or under the shoulder blades. These symptoms are more noticeable toward or in the night slight fever in the afternoon. Cold feet and hands, and in many cases a blue lividity of the state of the sight fever in the afternoon. Cold rest and hands, and in many cases a blue lividity of the more advanced stages of consumption, as there is scarcely a family in our State wherein its ravages have no been felt to a greater or less d gree, and while that is true it is no less true that had hose persons who became the early stages of their disease, partsken of the casy victims to the foul distrover during the honestic to be derived from us not the Acrean system of practice, nine-tenths of them might have been permanently cured; and while our climate is probably equal; if not superior to make the continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous that consumption does arise from a living germ found distributed along the descretal that consumption does arise from a living germ found distributed along the descretal chalactions when properly applied.

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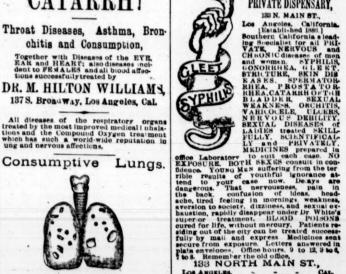
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TENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1891.—TWELVE PAGES.

A Glance Backward at the War for the Preservation of the Union.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The Slow but Steady Spread of Secession Sentiment Among the Southern States.

First Shot of the War-Dramatic Scene at the Firing on Fort Sumter.

How the Loyal States Poured Out Men and Money for the Defense of the Union.

GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF AN ARMY OF HEROES.

Decisive Battles of the War-Combats of Giants-Terrible Lists of Killed and Wounded.

The Great Leaders of Armies Whom the Protracted and Bloody Struggle Brought to the Front.

Gallant Troops Who Stopped at Nothing, but Rushed Cheering Straight Into the Jaws of Hell.

Grant the Great General, Sherman the Tactician, and Sheridan the Dashing Cavaller-Shiloh and Murfreesboro-First and Second Invasions of Lee—Antietam and Gettysburg—Breaking the Flank of the Confederacy—Grant's Capture of "the Gibraltar of the West"-Atlanta to the Sea-The Wilderness-Appomattox-Peace and Disbandment-The As-sassination of President Lincoln.

ceived his orders. The following day he sent his aids to demand evacuation,

Auderson and his little force were of

throw off the net which had been so

sedulously woven about her was not

The force in Sunter numbered actually only thirty-five artillerists, nine offi-cers, thirty laborers and fifteen musi-cians. There had not been, and there

fire upon his works.

the greatest event, the severed in the surrendered archives of the Union.

After years of dispute, ever increasing in acrimony, and of fierce and cruel struggles in some of the border States, the first irretrievable blow in the struggle which rapidly culminated in civil war was struck on the 20th of December, 1860, when South Carolinn of the truce, the latter was informed, December, 1860, when South Carolina passed in convention her ordinance of separation from the Union of States. The other States of the South betrayed more or less hesitation, and even vacillation, before following this example and taking the fatail leap. Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of January, 1861, and there was a hegira from Washington and a heading for the South of all those who had boldly identified themselves with secession. In some of the slave States, even before they had formally pronounced in favor of secession, the authorities, self-constituted or otherwise, began the seizure of military posts, public buildings and supply stores of the

Anderson and his little force were of but one temper. He wrote a prompt refusal of the summons, but intimated that if the attack were deferred for a few days and if relief did not arrive, he would be forced by starvation to capitulate. Beauregard desired him to designate a time when he would evacuate, and he named the 15th of April, provided, however, that no supplies should yet have been received, that no hostile acts had been committed by the Confederates, and that his own Government had not previously sent him controlling instructions. The chance which these conditions afforded for Sumter or her garrison to throw off the net which had been so The more experienced of the Confederate leaders were not eager to plunge into war, if by any other means they could obtain what they sought. they knew, of course, to be extremely improbable, the more so because none of them were blind to the fact that secession assailed the very citadel of American national strength and pride. shallow-minded Southerner imagined that the dissolution of a Union which had been born amid the Chion which had been born amid the bloody throes of the great Revolution could take place without renewed bloodshed. Jefferson Davis himself had a correct appreciation of the significance in this regard of the step And now was enacted a scene which dispelled the last lingering cloud of doubt from the eyes of the loyal North. upon which they were entering, al-though in other respects it was erroneous in the extreme. From the beginning, if we accept the évidence of his own memoirs, he measured the magnitude of the struggle. Virginia made a hopeless effort for peace, in her call for a convention of all the States to consider the grave matters at issue.

tery, sheathed in metal. On James' Island, at old Fort Johnson, there were other works, 2500 yards away. Altogether the Confederates had forty-seven heavy guns, seventeen of which were mortars. Sumter was the single focus of their fire, while its own must inevitably be distributed along a large circumference.

inevitably be distributed along a large of Florida, from Cape Cod to of Florida, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, the striking of the seaward waves of the Beach Channel. The folds of night still somberly enveloped, however, almost every object on land or near the surface of the water. From Sumter nothing save the the vague outlines of Moultrie, Pinckney and Ripley could be discerned; but the crouching enemy had, days before sighted his loaded guns and was ready at any moment to make the fatal spring. The faithful Anderson and his garrison awaited the shock. Silence attended the coming of the struggling dawn, only faintly relieved by the lapsing of the lazy tide at the foot of massive walls, or the swirling of the seagull's wings as she dipped into the coid billow. The flag that had been lowered the night before, according to military custom, had been raised again betimes in readiness to receive with fitting haughtiness the outrage that was to be offered to it. It was the conscious calm preceding a catastrophe.

A blinding flash, like that of a near

A blinding flash, like that of a near meteor streaming across the sky, burst forth from the deep darkness. It lighted the sinister front of Moultrie lighted the sinister front of Moultrie and revealed the frowning embrasure whence it came. A faintly crimson reflection was seen on the nether side of the puff of smoke which rose heavenward and floated away into the vagueness of space. Then, following sullenly after these tragic messages to the eyes, came the fierce detonation and the stern roar of the distant echoes. The city and the neighboring forts, which the Government, whose authority was now at bay, had erected, gave back an of the beaten levies at Buil Run was in this sense as well expended as that of city and the neighboring forts, which the Government, whose authority was now at bay, had erected, gave back an answering sound which was like the pregnant chorus of an Athenian tra-gedy. Sumpter held her peace.

gedy. Sumpter heid her peace.

The whole garrison had taken up their quarters in the casemates when the certainty of a bombardment was announced, and here, with great deliberation, they discussed their breakfast. Nearly three hours elapsed before a gun at Sumter was fired. The Confederate works had not waited for the echo of the signal shot to die away before. works had not waited for the echo of the signal shot to die away before, in quick succession, they took up the note from James' Island to old Johnson, and in an instant war was belching forth his thunderous destruction in full diapason. The guns were well served, and the clashing projectiles struck with fearful force, often shaking the fortress from base to parapet. Those which cleared the ramparts lodged in the barracks in the center of the parade, and as many of them on the second day were redhot they soon set fire to them. More startling, however, was the effect of the bombs, which, wherever they burst, were certain to awaken new flames. were certain to awaken new flames The barbette guns became useless, and the severity of the cannonading caused their abandonment, even before a number of them had been dismounted. The attacking force did not relax their exertions. Broad daylight revealed to the besieged the spectacle of an immense throng of people blackening the picturesque housetops of Charleston, and seeming to express in their gentures and bearing force their their gestures and beaming faces their their gestures and beaming faces their intense hostility. It might have suggested to Maj. Anderson the imaginary picture of the Roman arena, the populace demanding with hideous ferocity the death of the stricken victim. In this instance it was the Republic represented in the hopeless stronghold which was the object of unrelenting sentence.

unrelenting sentence. The battle lasted thirty-four hours. On Friday the cartridges of the garri-son were exhausted, and with only six needles with which to sew the bags for needles with which to sew the bags for more, and no material left for that purpose except blankets and clothing, the fire could not be continued with regularity. Only six guns were in action for the most of the time. Four were directed against Sullivan's Island and two against Cummings's Point. About noon the signals of United States ships of war were descried off Moultie. They were three sail of the resedulously woven about her was not satisfactory to the Confederate com-mander. Before daylight the next morning an aid of Gen. Beauregard, brought to Maj. Anderson a note, in-forming him that in one hour he would trie. They were three sail of the re-lief squadron. But their presence was of no avail, for the escorts of the trans-ports had, through a confusion of or-ders, proceeded to Pensacola, and they found it impossible to enter the harbor. This tantalizing promise of succor re-mained in sight of the garrison until its surrander.

cians. There had not been, and there could not have been, any adequate preparation for resistance. The magazine contained only 700 cartridges, and material for making more out of the stores of powder was lacking. The wooden quarters within the walls, which ought to have been removed in anticipation of bombardment, were still standing. The armament of the works consisted of forty-eight guns, more than one-half of which were in exposed positions on the ramparts and the

À CALL TO ARMS. Gathering of the Great Army of

ROM the forests of Maine to the farthest lagoons of Louisiana and the deepest jungles Florida, from Cape Cod

North, and a demand was heard-to-cease fighting and negotiate with the wrongdoers for peace, a shameful de-feat that sent mourning through the homes of the patriotic, seemed to arouse a spirit that not only silenced discontent, but sent thousands on thou-ands of heave follows to the field to

this sense as well expended as that of

this sense as well expended as that of the confident veterans who fought so gloriously at Antician or Gettysburg. On the morning after the evacua-tion of Sumter the first call to arms was issued. It was a proclamation by Lincoln, requiring the States to furnish 75,000 militia for the suppression of rebellion. The response was prompt 75,000 militia for the suppression of rebellion. The response was prompt and cheering. Nothing that is recorded in history of popular enthusiasm can exceed the first spontaneous uprising at the North, which had not even waited to read the ominous periods of the President's proclamation before acting. Troops poured southward. acting. Troops poured southward, their march directed upon Washingon. As the capital was clearly ex-bosed by proximity to the centers of ley, they fled toward Bull

teers were certain that they had been fighting two armies, and with the cry that Johnston had come from the val-



The Martyred President.

revolutionary power, the first thought of the North was for its preservation. Regiments whose ranks were animated as well by the generous and untried their cool fortitude, or their ranks were blood of youth as with the tempered valor of middle—age were swiftly formed in Ohio. Pennsylvania, New and Bekham's battery poured a sweep-York and New England. The States farther west were not behind them in zeal and enthusiasm, but the levies of pieces. The battle ended in a rout. zeal and enthusiasm, but the levies of the East were more promptly dis-patched. The honor of sending the first two regiments to the war belongs to Massachusetts. They were the

The second is they were relieved, and second the foreign of the common is the second to find the common of the common is the second to find the common of the common is the second to find the common of the common is the second to find the common of the common of the common is the second to the common of the co

pieces. The battle ended in a rout

PIERCING THE CORDON.

Breaking the Confederate Lines in the West.

of Johnson 10,699, of whom 1728 were killed and 8012 wounded. In the Army of the battle proportion of killed. In the Army of the Ohio the aggregate loss was 1964.

During Beauregard's retreat, which is described as horrible in the extreme, 390 of the wounded died. Gen. Grant says in his memoirs:

Shiloh was the most severe battle fought at the West during the war, and but few in the East equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an open field, in our possession on the second duy, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing, in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground. On our side Federal and Confederate-were mingled togother in about equal proportions; but on the remainder of the field nearly all were Confederates. On one point, which had evidently not been plowed for several years, probably because the land was poor, bushes had grown up, some to the height of eight on ten feet. There was not one of these left standing upplered by bullets. These smaller ones were all cut down.

The Confederates claimed that they had won a great victory and had only retired because an additional hostile army had come on the field. Beauregard announced this to President Davis in

army had come on the field. Beauregard announced this to President Davis in grandiloquent terms, and for a time he was gladly believed in the South, and the North misconceived the real mean-

the North misconceived the real meaning and results of the battle.

Gen. Halleck did not approve of the conduct of the battle of Shiloh, and he came himself immediately after from his headquarters at St. Louis and took the direction of the army. Grant, to whom was afterward to be given by most writers the chief credit for the steadfastness of the Federal defense, was nominally second in command, but for a number of weeks he was in reality ignored. If a want of caution had been the chief fault prior to the battle of Shiloh, the crities now found battle of Shiloh, the critics now found extreme. The army stopped to intrench itself almost at every step. The new soldiers no doubt received in this way as valuable a part of their field education as McClellan had been giving to their brethren in the East, but in the meantime the enemy was largely left that the larmy of the Pot President Davis was informed to President Davis was informed abandoned. Johnston says: "Y abandoned. Johnston says: "Y lieved that the heavy seacoast rift be mounted in the batteries, drive us from the int hat matters were carried to

Confederate outposts. On that side every effort was made to increase supplies. Gen. William T. Start and the city where Calhoun lay buried, in metalical management of the cut the railroad between him. Cocke, Evans, Early and Holmes. A start of the cut the railroad between him. Cocke, Evans, Early and Holmes. The cut the railroad between him and the cut the railroad between him a

and it was apparently McClellan's opinion, and it was that of many other competent soldiers, that for a few days after the battle of Bull Run the enemy, had it sought to take advantage of the unprotected condition of the capital, might have dealt it a more humiliating blow than any the Nation had yet reblow than any the Nation had yet re-

The work of fortifying Washington was at once begun, and if such a movement was ever really practicable, every day now fortunately added to its difficulty.

The Urbanna plan of campaign had been rendered impossible, he to be

The Urbanna plan of campaign had been rendered impossible by its betrayal to the enemy. Gen. McClellan propounded a second project, contempiating a landing at Fortress Monroe and an advance up the peninsula. The same feature which caused the President to look with distrust upon the former one, led him to hesitate a long time before giving his approval to this movement. Finally, however, preparations were pushed forward.

Atthis juncture the President created

At this juncture the President created Atthis juncture the President created a new military department, comprising West Virginia, thus to be separated from that of the Shenandeah, and placed it under the command of Gen. Frémont. The strong division of Bienker, which had been stationed at Fortress Monroe, and which had been withheld from McClellan, was transferred thither. By a mistaken policy at Washington, three semi-independent armies were thus constituted in at Washington, three semi-independent armies were thus constituted in the northern part of Virginia under McDoweil, Banks and Frémont to operate against an enemy who numbered at most, under Jackson, not more than ten thousand men. The Conne de Paris estimates that the Comto de Paris estimates that the forces which McCleilah left behind him in the vicinity of Washington when he departed for the peninsula amounted to nearly seventy-five thousand soidiers, provided with 109 pieces of field artillery. McDowell's corps, the loss of which was entirely unexpected to McCleilan, is pronounced by the same military critic to have been the finest in the army of the Potomac. President Davis was informed on the Comte de Paris estimates that President Davis was informed on the 27th of April that Yorktown must be abandoned. Johnston says: "We believed that the heavy seacoust riles to

maining division himself to Front Royal, Jackson had continued to Royal. Jackson had continued to menace Maryland, and succeeded in magnifying his forces in the imagina-tion of those who were apprehensive of

Everything was now ominous of a decisive struggie in the peninsula.

Gen. McCleilan writes:

The campaign had taken its present posi-

ton in consequence of the assured junction of McDowell's corps. As it was now clear that I could not count with certainty upon hat force, I had to do the best I could with first necessity was to establish se-

cure communications between the two parts of the army, necessarily separated by the Chickahounny. Richmond could be attacked only by troops on the right bank. As the expectation of the advance of McDowell was still held out, and that only by the land route, I could not yet transfer the base to the James, but was obliged to retain it on the Pamunkey, and therefore to keep on the left bank a force sufficient to protect our communications and cover the Enterton of McDowall. It was still permissible to believe that sufficient attention would be paid to the simplest principle of war to push McDowell rapidly on Jackson's heels, when he made his inevitable return march to Join the main Confederate army and attack our right flank. The failure of march to join the main confederate and y and attack our right flank. The failure of McDowell to reach me at or before the critical moment was due to the orders he received from Washington. The bridges over the Chickshominy first built were swept away by the floods, and it became swept away by the floods, and it became necessary to construct others more solid and with long log approaches, a slow and difficult task, generally carried on by men working in the water and under fire. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible.

erate chiefs on the 25th determined that the moment had come for assuming the offensive. Gen. Lee, who had been made General-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, now replaced Gen. I. E. Johnston in immediate command of the defense of Richmond. That city had been fortified so that only a manning body of men would be reminimum body of men would be required to hold it, and it was deter-

ready to renew the struggle with manner should give the word. It was one of those magnificent episodes which dignify a nation's history and are fit subjects for the grandest efforts of the poet and the painter.

" A CONFEDERATE SORTIE,

Defeat in the East and Victory in the West.
ORTHERN dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war had at this time reached an unpleasant climax. Mr. Stanton entertained and Mr. Lincoln indulged the tertained and Mr. Lincoln indulged strategic views, which rarely met the candid approval of the commanders who were asked to put them into practice. The result of the failure of three major-generals to arrest the audacious retreat of Jackson, after he had created the view of the remaining of ranks and the wild appeals of the men that I should then and there take them back much command the vietory out of defeat."

Halleck and Stanton were even then extremely rejuctant to entrust him with command in the open field, and they pleased him, him only in propring. in Northern Virginia a successful diversion in favor of Lee's and Johnston's forces around Richmond, was the almost immediate consolidation under one leader of the corps commanded by Banks, Frémont and Mestating him was thus worded: Johnston's forces around Richmond, was the almost immediate consolidation under one leader of the corps commanded by Banks, Frémont and McDowell. This leader was Maj.-Gen. Pope, who had lately been at the head of an army in the West. After Beauregard's abandoament of the third cordon, those troops, reënforced by one of Buell's divisions, had pursued the Confederates, now under Bragg, as far as Tupelo, but under orders from Halleck, who preferred to act defensively, they who preferred to act defensively, they had then returned to Corinth. The evacuation of Fort Pillow and the fall published. McClellan himself, of Memphis, both of which events were implied in the capture of Corinth, occurred soon afterward. A Confederate flotilla under Capt. Montgomery and Commander Foote's squadron—now commanded by Capt. Davis—met a few miles above Memphis and a startling naval battle took place between them as they drifted rapidly down the them as they drifted rapidly down the stream. While the destiny of that city

stream. While the destiny of that city was thus being in a measure decided, the warring vessels swept slowly past its levees, which were lined by its auxious denizens, eagerly watching the course of the startling conflict. The Confederate flotilia was almost wholly annihilated. The murky night was lit up by the red-hot missiles of the compatents and the vivid confederate flotility.

shortly afterwards, while McClellan was struggling among the marshes of the peninsula, to the revival of the office of commander-in-chief of the armies, of which the latter had been lately deprived, and to its bestowal upon Halleck. Grant was placed in charge of the armies of the West, and Pope's "Army of Virginia," when he assumed command of it, consisted of above. command of it, consisted of about 28,000 men. While McClellan was retreating upon Harrison's Landing, the concentration of this force was effected. Pope had advised the President against McClellan's penjagula movement as it.

ment to Banks; then to dispatch a ington or into Maryland. This move-second one, and finally to lead his re-ment has been denominated "the first ment has been denominated "the first sortie of Lee," and it was so immedi-ately followed by a similar movement by Bragg that both seem to have been

born of the same conception.

Pope had faithfully obeyed his orders Pope had faithfully obeyed his orders to "fight like the devil" (such were the words of Halleck), while maintaining his line on the Rappahannock. Long-street there confronted him, while Jackson, by passing in his rear through Thoroughfate Gap, was gaining Man-assas Junction. The Confederate cavalry, with but slight resistance, advanced beyond Fairfax station. Thus once more the enemy was almost in sight of Washington, having boidly passed the position of a large opposing army, which military instructions from the war office had tied hand and foot.

The invasion of Maryland was a brillant although mistaken stroke. The startling fact that it had actually begun threw the North into great excitement. Baltimore was a tempting prize to the Confederate government, implying the isolation of the Federat capital from the whole of the region where its mandates were obeyed. Beyond this the soldiers saw in anticipative imagination the glittering spoils of Philadelphia and New York as those of Hannibal did the rich treasures of Rome.

Immediately after the battle of Gainesville or Groveton, Gen. Lee turned the heads of his columns toward the banks of the Potomac, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Monocacy River. Jackson's corps had the advance but it halted at Frederick

Jackson's corps had the ad-River.

quired to hold it, and it was determined to cut McClelian's communications on his right and compol him either to give battle on nearly the same ground which he had defended with so much difficulty before, or else to retreat.

The battle of Mechanicsville cost the Confederates nearly 3060 men, while the Federals had only 250 wounded and 80 killed. Malvern Hill followed. The defeat of the Confederates as rarely have been heard burst from their throats as they felt the first touch of the cool waters of the river splushing upon their ragged, and meager with insufficient fare, such cheers as rarely have been heard burst from their throats as they feit the first touch of the cool waters of the river splashing upon their bruised and travel-worn feet. As they waded on to the opposite shore their regimental bands struck up the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland!" and the excited ranks and it in chorus. followed. The defeat of the Confederates was unmittigated. They had lost every opportunity of crushing the Federal army during a retreat which exposed it to easy attack. Now, having heedlessly assailed it in a position of enormous superiority, the disaster was only such as could have been expected. During six days of lighting all of their corps had suffered fearfully, and had not gained a single marked advantage. A Confederate general confesses that they had received a fearful repulse, and that their army was in the utmost disorder. they had received a fearful repulse, and that their army was in the utmost disorder.

Rarely has a general written a more eloquent eulogy of his soldiers than did McCiellan, shortly before his death, in memory of the heroism and hardship of the peninsular campaign:

Solong as life lasts the survivors of those glorious days will remember with quickoned pulse the attitude of that army when it reached the goal for which it had striven with such transcendent heroism. Exhausted, depleted in numbers, bleeding at every pore, but still proud and defiant, and strong in the consciousness of a great feat of arms heroically accomptished, it stood ready to renew the struggle with undiminished ardor whenever its commander should give the word. It was one of those magnificent episodes which dignify a matton's history and are it subjects for the grandest by the grandest of the subjects for the grandest of the grandest of the subjects for the grandest of the grandest of the subjects for the grandest of the grandest of the subjects for the grandest of the

army of the Potomac were somewhat peculiar. That army was disorganized and disheartened. When, after the battle of Chantilly, however, he appeared once more in the midst of it, he was hailed with almost frenzied enthusiasm. Alluding to this scene, in a paper written shortly before his death, he said: "I leave to others who were present, the description of what then occurred; the frantic cheers of welcome that extended for miles along welcome that extended for miles along the column; the breaking of ranks and

retreat of Jackson, after he had created they placed him, him only, in nominal

not yet decided, and no written supple mentary.order on this subject was ever published. McCleilan himself, how-ever, assumed the daring responsibil-ity of taking command. "As the time had arrived," he writes, "for the army to advance, and I had received no orders to take command of it, but had been expressly told that the assignbeen expressly told that the assignment of a commander had not been decided, I determined to solve the question for myself. When I moved out from Washington with my staff and personal escort I left my card, with 'P. P. C.' written upon it, at the White House, War Office, and Secretary Seward's house, and went on my way, I was afterwards accused of assuming, for nefarious purposes compassuming, for nefarious purposes

was the cause of one of the greatest disasters by which the period of civil strife was prolonged. The appointment was the less expected by those who were following with critical eyes the progress of military events, as Burnside had not escaped deserved censure in connection with the battle of Antietam.

MURFREESBORO. While Lee in the East was trying to slip past Pope and to reach the Poto-Theroughfare Gap, was gaining Manassa Junction. The Confederate cavairy, with but slight resistance, advanced beyond Fairfax station. Thus once more the enemy was almost in sight of Washington, having boldly passed the position of a large opposing army, which military instructions from the war office had tied hand and foot.

The gates of Maryland were now opened to Lee. McClellan set about to overtske and expel him. This work he accomplished, and it crowned with a halo of gratitude a troubled and luckiess military career. It showed to history the possibilities of his generalship and what he might have done in an aggressive campaign had be been wholly untrammeted by administrative interference.

The invasion of Maryland was a brilliant although mistaken stroke. The startling fact that it had actually begun threw the North into great excitement. Haltimore was a temptine of the main force to destroy from the mistaken stroke. Some make by Mitchell to capture Chattanooga, but the force defending it was cuttement. Haltimore was a temptine of the main force to destroy for the mistaken stroke. The startling fact that it had actually begun threw the North into great excitement. Haltimore was a temptine of the main force to destroy for the main force to destroy compared to the frequency of the main force to destroy confederates. General Negley had been left in command of a reserve corps at Nashville. An effort was made by Mitchell to capture Chattanooga, but the force defending it was not to strong. In the midst of brilliant the process of accusing which had been destroyed by the Confederates. General Negley had been left in command of a reserve corps at Nashville. An effort was made by Mitchell to capture Chattanooga, but the force defending it was considered to the force defending it was not considered to the force defending it was considered to the force defending it was considered to the force de mac before being obliged to give battoo strong. In the midst of brilliant successes, and in consequence of accusations which never were proven, touching his probity as a servant of the Government, this General was suddenly removed from his command and transferred to an inactive situation in South Carolina, where he soon afterward died.

In the mean time the insurgent partisan leaders, who sought to emulate

tisan leaders, who sought to emulate the revolutionary fame of Marion and the revolutionary fame of Marion and his men, were busy with depredations in all the border states. Forrest and Morgan especially left burning traces behind them wherever they went. The former surprised and seized Murfreesboro, while the latter scoured the valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky, disrupting the railroads, cutting the telegraph and gathering the enemy's important dispatches with his own instruments as they came along the wires.

The battle of Antietam had marked another of the great criece of the war.

The battle of Antietam had marked another of the great criess of the war. On it in great measure depended the fate of the Nation. It was justly regarded as a decisive victory, and as one in gaining which the glorious qualities of the Union troops had been fully tested, yet, like that at Malvern Hill, and the later one at Perryville, its fruits, when they were ripe for the grasp, had not been plucked. The escape of Lee cast a deep shadow over the joy and exuitation of the North, and the subsequent failure of McClellan, even after his army had amply reposed itself, to evince the needed energy in the attempt to get once more between the divided forzes of the enemy, created a sentiment which apparamy, created a sentiment which apparently fully sustained the abrupt action of the President. Yet his next choice of a General was but a new experi-

Burnside's plan of campaign had cer-

tainly the merit of simplicity. He proposed to adopt the direct line of operations; to move upon Richmond by way of the strong natural position of Fredericksburg. Had the movement been ericksburg. Had the movement been a surprise it might have been successful with comparatively little blood-shed, and Lee's retreat to Richmond would have been greatly endangered. But the latter General was early apprised of it, and a charac-teristic administrative delay at Wash-ington foreshadowed its failure, which ington foreshadowed its failure, which was one of the most costly of the war. Before Burnside could by rapid marches reach the Rappahannock, the bridges had all been destroyed and a considerable force occupied the heights bestind the town. This probably could have been easily destroyed had Burnside possessed the means of throwing his army across the river. But his pontoon trains were kept back by carelessnos army across the river. But his pon-toon trains were kept back by careless-ness, stupidity or neglect at Washing-ton, and Halleck had insisted upon his advancing at once, in spite of the cer-tainty that their arrival would be late. But the close of the year 1862 was yet to witness a more terrible blow to the insurgent arms than Antietam. On the 26th of December Rosecrans, in spite of violent rains, resumed the chase of Bragg. The battle of Mur-freesboro resulted in the retreat of the Confederate army behind the Duck River its cavalry remaining a day. River, its cavalry remaining a day in the rear. The Federal loss in this battle was 1553 killed, 7245 wounded and 2800 captured. The Confederate lost 9000 killed and wounded and 1128

INVASION REPELLED

Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Chattanooga.

The close of the year 1862 a change was apparent in the spirit of the conflict.

Among the strongest Unionists at the North the great majority had until then been opposed to making slavery and direct issue at arms, though few could help recognizing that it was the primary cause of hostility between the States. Gradually, however, the desperation of the struggle had made apparent the necessity of employing every humane measure that could hasten the submission of the insurgent communities. At the same time the social and moral aspects of slavery received a closer consideration among all classes of the popile than ever before, and particularly from those who had hitherto openly disdained the "abolitionist" party and tall that pertained to it. It had at last virtually come to control the Republican party, and was now in fact almost identical with it; principle at the same time had more influence upon Democratic councils. As an expedient of war the liberation of the slaves in the insurgent States had already been moted in Congress. In August, 1861, an act was passed freeling every slave who was used for insurrectionary purposes. In March, 1862, army officers were prohibited from returning to their masters negro fugitives who sought the supplies of the single every slave the prohibited from returning to their masters negro fugitives who sought. which seves, which were lined by its anxious denizen, eagerly watching the course of the startling condict. The Confederate flotilia was almost wholly annihilated. The murky night was lit up by the red-hot missiles of the combatants, and the vivid conflagrations caused by the explosion of their shells. Amid insulting scenes, which were almost a repetition of those which had occurred at New Orleans, the Federal control, excepting only the portion between Baton Rouge and Memphis, commanded by the works of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The brilliant successes of the armies of the West, which had been far less hampered by political counsel and personal intrigue than those of the Eastled to the selection of operations in Virginia, and shortly afterwards, while McClellan was struggling among the marshes of the peninsula, to the revival of the office of commander-in-chief of the armies, and struggling among the marshes of the peninsula, to the revival of the entire of commander-in-chief of the armies, and so the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of commander-in-chief of the armies, and so the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of commander-in-chief of the armies, and so the peninsula, to the revival of the office of commander-in-chief of the armies, and so the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the office of commander-in-chief of the armies, and so the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the edite of the peninsula, to the revival of the space, however, McClellan restored organization and morale of the troops, and as soon as it was with certainty learned that Lee had entered Maryland, started in pursuit of him.

The Army of the Potomac again moved southward across the Potomac on the 1st of November. It marched without haste and no effort was made to get between Lee and his southward communications. The most favorable more restricted with the war was rebellion, pure and simple, gained emphasis through the firm and determined contrasted strongly with the recent weak estand a vacilitation of Buchanan. One which may be used with the most tell-ing effect, is the power of confiscation. Butler was the first who practically illned. treating upon Harrison's Landing, the concentration of this force was effects, is the part of condectable force under Buckproper had advised the President against faction with the most test in the season of or military maneuvers had advised the President against faction with the commander of the campaign was hashened by the audaprope had advised the President against faction with the commander of the connectron of this force was effected, is the part of condication. The most test is the whole army of the enemy free to interpose between the harmy of the connectron of this force was effected, and the Washington dissatisfaction with the commander of the campaign was hashened by the audapoint. On the 7th McClellan was finally reto interpose between the harmy of the size of succor. On the 3d of July,
seeing that preparations to storm his
point. On the 7th McClellan was finally reto interpose between the harmy of the size of succor. On the 3d of July,
seeing that preparations to storm his
point. On the 7th McClellan was finally removed from his commanded by Col. John H.

The Confederate government now
his return northward.

The Confederate government now
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marked by necessity as leading toward measures that would establish beyond retroaction the political consequences of the attempted separation of the South. In 1862 slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia and was prohibited in the Territories; In July the President was empowered to as prohibited in the Territories; In July the President was empowered to accept the service of negro soldiers. Regiments of freedmen were at once entrolled. At nearly the same time "the Confiscation Act" was passed, providing that slaves of persons engaged, whether by overt act or abetment in rebellion, should, when captured or when they had fallen into Federal hands, be tree. President Lincoln, as

The President's last doubt as to the The President's last doubt as to the moment when his personal principles and public duty became one is said to have been swept away when he knew that Lee's army had crossed the Potomac and was marching toward the borders of Pennsylvania. With a tremendous and rapidly-growing debt already weigning upon the people; with the flower of the northern youth already enlisted in the army, while 100,000 victims to sectional folly had failen on a score of battlefields; with the enemy invading the wealthy States that had thus far been exempt from the actual scourge of war, what could remain to be done between prolonging to the utmost a too nearly equal struggle, main to be done between prolonging to
the utmost a too nearly equal struggle,
and striking at once the severest blow
which could be conceived against the
resources and social pride of the South?
The biographers of Lincoln say that he
made on this occasion "a solem yow
before God" that if the Confederate
invaders were driven back out of Maryinvaders were driven back out of Maryland he would "crown that result with a declaration of freedom to the

The events which culminated in Antietam were the occasion and not alone the cause of this grand historical act. Lee, with his beaten army, recrossed the Potomac on the 19th of September. On the 22d Lincoln published a procla-mation declaring that lawful slavery mation declaring that lawful slavery would cease to exist on the 1st of January, 1863, in the States or parts of States then in rebellion. A second proclamation was issued on that day, more solemnly and impressively worded than the first, designating the States

or parts of States in question.

Offensive operations were resumed.

The next point of resistance in the onward march was Vicksburg, long The next point of resistance in the on-ward march was Vicksburg, long vaunted by the Confederacy as impreg-nable and which the engineers of the Southern army had made as nearly so as possible. The army of the Tennessee as possible. The army of the Tennessee numbered 72,000 men. Sherman commanded at Memphis about eighteen thousand men, and Grant proposed that he should move down the Mississippi to the direct attack of Vicksburg, while he himself approached it from the east with his main force. The Confederate army in the vicinity was commanded by Gen. John C. Pentywas commanded by Gen. John C. Penty was commanded by Gen. John C. Pem-berton, and held a number of positions perton, and held a number of positions which might be regarded both as outposts of Vicksburg, and as constituting points of censiderable importance in the main Confederate line of defense, which extended from the great river to the mountains.

The movements of the Federals were closely watched by the Confederates.

closely watched by the Confederates, and Pemberton hastened to take advantage of the small force which vantage of the small force which had been stationed at Holly Springs. On the 20th of December Van Dorn, with a heavy column of cavalry, suddenly made a vigorous attack, and the commandant, after a brief defense, surrendered. Grant here of core, insued rendered. Grant, in an order issued to the army, condemned this act in the to the army, condemned this act in the strongest terms as either disloyal or cowardly. Over \$2,000,000 worth of stores were destroyed or captured by the Confederates. This brilliant blow on the part of the enemy compelled the hasty abandonment of the campaign, and Grant retreated to Memphis.

After a brief interval Gen. Grant After a brief interval, Gen. Grant

resumed the campaign against Vicks-burg and prosecuted it upon a better organized footing. A eulogist of Grant thus speaks of him in this connection: If Donelson, Belmont and Shiloh illus-trated the aggressive audacity and stubborn determination, as well as the quickness of

The history of the siege of Vicksburg is one of tedious vigilance and incessant toil on the one side; of devoted suffering and constant fortitude on the other. Food failed both the inhabitants and the garrison. The ammunition of the latter was partly exhausted; they were exposed day and night to a murderous hail of shot and shell from which there was no shelter except in the subterranear chambers with which the bluff was finally housycombed. To these the citizens removed with their household goods and their families. Raging conflagations were of hourly occurrence. The history of the siege of Vicksburg

The course of the Mississippi, from The course of the Mississippi, from its source to the northernmost line, which had been traced by secessionist ambition, was now in the hands of the Government. Victory had also garlanded the National banners in the East, but at more dreadful cost and only after renewed disaster. At this stage of the war, when all the ensigns of the North and South were concentrated in the movements of the gigantic armies, the relative significance of events had greatly changed. What formerly were important battles were now regarded as mere skirmishes, and those greater struggles on which the fate of the Nation finally depended were of so terrific a character that no words in the language can adequately words in the language can adequately describe them. The historian must therefore content himself with a hasty glance at many very exciting events which were incidental to the main

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Burnside was succeeded in the Army of the Potomac by Gen. Joseph Hooker, who had greatly distinguished himself by his vaior and zeal as a soldier. The appointment was received with popular approval, though among military men the strategic talents of the new commander were criticised.

That army, as at the close of each of its unfortunate campaigns, had become disorganized and despondent. Hooker at once attempted to renew its spirit while adding to its strength. The organization into grand divisions was abuliated and seven correspondent. was abolished, and seven corps were constituted instead of the five which constituted instead of the five which formerly existed. Reynolds commanded the First Corps, Couch the Second, Sickles the Third, Meade the Fifth, Sedgwick the Sixth, Howard the Eleventh, and Slocum the Twelfth. Four divisions of cavalry, commanded respectively by Pleasanton, Buford, Averill and Gregg, were placed in charge of Gen. Stoneman. The whole strength of the army was 133,000 men, the artillery consisting of 400 guns. Lee, on the south side of the Rappahannock, had 62,000 men. During the winter he had established a fortified line, extending from Banks' ford to Port Royal.

Port Royal. Hooker lay at Falmouth; the Con-Hooker lay at Falmouth; the Confederate general in the rear of Fredericksburg. The latter had detached Longstreet's corps and he could now be attacked with the advantage greatly against him. Hooker, therefore, determined to seize the opportunity, and

remined to seize the opportunity, and crossing the river to assault him on both flanks at once, the bulk of his forces moving by the right.

The scene chosen by Hooker for a defensive battle was near the fatal field which Grant in a subsequent campaign so deeply drenched in Union blood. The name Wilderness very appriately described it. The rough ground at Chancellorsville was covered with a straggling growth of timber and a denser mass of undergrowth, shutting in the view as completely as a screen. It was broken by hillocks and deep gullies, and intersected by narrow and winding roads, which seldom were used except by horsemen.

At 5 o'clock on the 2d of May Jackson's column marched directly toward the series of Hocker Attention of the series of th

At 5 o'clock on the 2d of May Jackson's column marched directly toward the rear of Hooker. At sunrise on the morning of the 3d Stuart opened a fearful fire on the Federal line. Gen. Hooker had been stunned by a cannonball, and no one of his subordinates would assume the command and send reinforcements to the right wing. Sickles was beaten back step by step. Chancelloraville was lost. Chancellorsville was lost.

The moment had come for another effort by the Confederates to pierce the northern frontier. The draft being gress as a measure of stern necessity the discontent of a lawless foreign class in the large cities was rife for disor-derly deeds. It was hoped at Rich-mond, if the Potomac could again be crossed, that imposing uprisings would occur in Philadelphia, New York and crossed, that imposing uprisings would occur in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and that the Government by these causes would be so dismayed as to believe itself compelled to make terms with the Confederacy at almost any price. Efforts for peace by recognition had been already made directly and indirectly but the administration. and indirectly, but the administration and indirectly, but the administration had steadily insisted upon complete reunion as the only basis of negotiation. The South was beginning to feel its exhaustion. The North, though sorely shaken, was still fresh and vigorous, with untold resources at its com-

mand.
Traitorous agents were employed by Traitorous agents were employed by the Confederate government to kindle sedition in the large cities, and about this time were most confident of the success of their nefarious plottings. The early part of 1863 had been marked by an almost ubbroken succession of disasters. Galveston was recaptured by the Confederates, a naval attack upon Charleston had aborted, the Alabama and other cruisers had destroyed a large number of American Alabama and other cruisers had de-stroyed a large number of American vessels, Grant's efforts against Vicks-burg had failed as yet, and the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had suffered most demoralizing defeat. All of these cir-cumstances favored the proposed inva-

cumstances rayored the proposed inva-sion of Pennsylvania.

Discharges, and desertions reduced the army under Hooker very rapidly.

That under Lee, on the other hand, had been largely increased. Long-street had made an unsuccessful expe-dition to the south of the James, in-tending to capture Suffolk, which was

morale, but it had met with bitter disappointment in being forced to turn backward from its expected triumphant progress to the northward.

On the second day of the battle, at 4 o'clock, there was a grand charge by the Confederates under Pickett, in which they displayed intrepid courage, but without avail. Altogether 2500 were captured by Gibbon's division, with twelve stand of colors. A confused, tottering mass, the wreck of this noble assailing throng was flung back across the valley, leaving thousands of its number in their own bloody tracks. But few of their field-officers survived. Pettigrew's brigade, which in the morning was 2800 strong, at cells and control of the which in the morning was 2800 strong, at roll-call mustered but 835 men. A

which in the morning was 2800 strong, at roil-call mustered but 835 men. A further demonstration was made by the Confederates under Wilcox, but it was soon checked and they hurriedly fell back to the cover of Seminary ridge.

Again the escape of the fleeing insurgent host proved a bitter disappointment to the Nation. In popular opinion it seemed that the blood of each great victory was doomed to be spent in vain. The loss in this battle exceeded that on any previous occasion. The Federal killed numbered 2834, the wounded, 13,733, and the missing 6643. Of the Confederates 5000 were killed, 23,000 wounded and 6000 captured or missing. As a very large percentage of those reported to be wounded on the field of battle are known to die soon alterwards, and as many of the so-called missing are in reality slain, the total loss or life in this awful "conflict cannot have been less than 16,000.

Lee's army had diminished by 60,000 men. Some of his soldiers, no doubt, returned to it when the prospect

Lee's army had diminished by 60,000 men. Some of his soldiers, no doubt, returned to it when the prospect of successful campaigning had improved, but it is certain that he had returned to the Virginia shore in a dejected plight. It is said that, watching the last of his brigades as it crossed the Potomac, he asked an officer if there were more behind it, and at the reply given in the negative, exclaimed with a fervent sigh, "Thank God!" God!

On the extreme western flank of the grand Federal battle line which reached from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, the eclipsing importance of the main military operations in the Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic slope had left ample opportunity to the small independent armies of the Confederates and to irregular bands of guerillas to inflict such depredations as they liked upon a large number of loyal citizens. Few of the battles and skircitizens. Few of the battles and skir-mishes which were fought beyond the Mississippi have any significance in the determination of the struggle. Even the recapture of Galveston was in reality a minor matter. The Gov-ernment succeeded in the main object of its operations in the southwestern States and Territories; it maintained its posts a low the borders of Meyles. its posts along the borders of Mexico, and thus it might be said that as every hostile port was blockaded, it held the insurgent Confederacy completely surrounded and inclosed, so that on no side could it pretend to possess a national boundary, clearly sess a national boundary, clearly marked and defined. Still in the following year some abortive movements were to be undertaken for the possession of the line of the Red River of Ar

public attention west of the Alleghanies. The first recuperated for several months about Vicksburg, meanwhile sending occasional detachments into the insurgent country to destroy railroads and warlike stores. For a longer period Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland had lain at Murfreesboro. For six months its commander devoted himself to the improvement of his partly of the command himself to the improvement of his troops, and to their reorganization, and this course awakened in Washington the same restless criticism which Mc-Clellan had so fatally encountered. Grant himself, while engaged in the like duty of preparing his soldiers for the course of the cours like duty of preparing his soldiers for future campaigns, was not exempt from cavil. The strange views of military policy entertained at the capital had reached such a point that about the 1st of March a communication was sent to each independent commander in the field offering a major-generalship in the regular service to the first who should win a victory. Upon Roscrans this very singular proceeding produced an unfortunate effect. He repuised at once to Gen. Halleck, dewho should win a singular process.

crans this very singular process.

produced an unfortunate effect. He replied at once to Gen. Halleck, denouncing the offer as "an auctioneering of honors," as degrading to the patriotic soldiers to whom it was made, and as destructive of the highest motives of emulation. Thus was an irreparable breach produced between the Commander-in-Chief and his lieutenant. Its effect upon the subsequent ant. Its effect upon the subsequent retarded by heavy rains, although Warren, who commanded the advance, ren, who commanded himself by the

Commander-in-Chief and his lieutenant. Its effect upon the subsequent conduct of the campaign in Eastern Tennessee was far from auspicious.

Toward the close of June, when Vicksburg was nearing its fall, the Army of the Cumberland was at last put in motion. The western Confederate army was at Shelbyville, with one wing lying at Tullahoma. At this time it had been largely weakened by the sending of re-enforcements to Johnston, who was attempting a movemove upon Grant's rear. It still num-Jonston, who was attempting a move-move upon Grant's rear. It still num-bered, however, about 40,000 men, be-sides a considerable force under Buck-ner, on the eastern side of the Cumber-land Mountains. The opening of the campaign was hastened by the auda-cious doings of a brigade of Bragg's cavalry, commanded by Col. John H. Morgan.

description of the forward movement endangering the safety of the right wing, the battle would probably have been fought at the forward movement endangering the safety within a few hundred yards of the learn within a few hundred yards of the confederate lines. Pemberton, who did had served in the same division as Grant in the Mexican war, showed by much irritability at being placed in so humiliating a position, but the members bers of his staff and his corps commanders, were all fully convinced of the folly of further resistance. The first meeting, however, ended without real, suit. There was subsequently a parley between officers designated by each or commander. and at midnight Pember between officers designated by each or commander. At 10 c'elock on the 4th of several search and sent beyond the Federal lines with an allowance of rations. The officers were parled was subsequently and they were now filled with the hore of each proposed. At 10 c'elock on the 4th of an allowance of rations. The officers were parled was a mallowance of rations. The officers were also better, but they and private baggage.

Pemberton had entertained the idea of escaping to the west bank of the Mississippi, but such a movement had all been anticipated by Grant and it would have failed.

The prisoners numbered 31,600, and 172 cannon, 60,000 muskets and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

The course of the Mississippi, from the second of the Mississippi, but such a movement had a large amount of ammunition were captured.

The course of the Mississippi, from the second of the second of the defeat at the opening of the eampaign had personance of the Mississippi, from the second of the course of the Mississippi, from the second of the course of the Mississippi, from the second of the manufacture of the members of the manufacture of the manufacture of the members of the manufacture of the members of the manufacture of the members of the membe

the Tennessee and Sequatchie valleys and across the summits of rocky and precipitous ridges.

The National Government, on receiving the news of the defeat at Chickamauga at once sent hurried orders to Burnside, Hurlbut and Sherman with their respective corps to join the army of Rosecrans. Hooker with 15,000 men was dispatched by railroad from the Potomac and arrived atStevenson, Ala, in seven days. Burnside, after he had resigned command of the Army of the Potomac, had been placed in charge of the department of the Ohio, and by a vigorous campaign had forced the Confederates under Buckner to evacuate Knoxville. Two thousand soldiers, the garrison at Cumberland Gap, had surrendered to him and Eastern Tennesse was restored to Federal rule. In November, however, Bragg detached Longstreet with 12,000 infantrymen and a large number of cavalry to recover Knoxville. This force, however, was so ill supplied with food, clothing and tents, that it could not promptly take the field.

The miscarriage of a part of the campaign of Rosecrans led to his re-

The miscarriage of a part of the campaign of Rosecrans led to his removal one month after the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. George H. Thomas was placed in commond of the Army of the Cumberland.

The dawn of the 25th of November.

was placed in commond of the Army of the Cumberland.

The dawn of the 25th of November was clear and beautiful. Such slight mist as there was, lurked only in the valleys, and the thousand friendly lights on Lookout Mountain, where the camp fires of Hooker were gaily burning, shone flickeringly through the fading obscurity. Those of the enemy on the battlemented crest and on the opposite plateaux of Mission Ridge seemed to struggle more faintly against the rising sun. A firm lodgment was now had against the salient points of the hostile position, but this became virtually an investment when, by early daylight, the Stars and Stripes were suddenly seen by the watchful host below to flutter out upon the breeze from the crowning crest of Lookout.

The great day of battle had now opened. Orders were given by the General-in-Chief for the plan of assaut. The Confederate army had shrunk into the space immediately commanded by Mission Ridge, extending from Tunnel hill, opposite Sherman's position on the Federal flank, to Rossville at the entrance to the pass.

Sheridan made a tremendous charge.

pass.
Sheridan made a tremendous charge, driving the Confederates before him. A large number of prisoners were taken. Thomas, Hooker and Sherman followed the footsteps of the fleeing

enemy by various routes. The loss of Sherman's army in the battle of Chattanooga was 208 killed, 1058 wounded and 228 missing; that of Thomas was 529 killed, 2281 wounded Thomas was 529 killed, 2231 wounded and 141 missing. Sheridan's division lost alone 135 killed and 1151 missing; Wood's, 150 killed and 151 missing; Wood's, 150 killed and 851 wounded. The total National loss in the campaign of Chattaneona was 5616 soldiers, of whom 757 were killed, and that of the Confederates about 10,000—6142 being prisoners of war. Forty-two pieces of artillery and 6175 stands of small arms were captured at the final battle.

Brage was relieved of command by

Bragg was relieved of command by Jefferson Davis, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was appointed in his stead. The President of the United States formally congratulated Gen. Grant upon his victory and Congress, passed a vote of thanks to him, and to all who decided in schizzing the splendid had aided in achieving the splendid victory of Chattanooga.

AFTER CHANCELLORSVILLE. sion of the line of the Red River of Arkansas, in pursuance of an unwise policy inaugurated by Gen. Halleck, of dividing the energies of the army in the pursuit of unessential advantage.

The two main forces of Grant and Rosecrans were the chief objects of most of the Allegham of the pursuit of the pursuit of unessential advantage.

The two main forces of Grant and as possible to occupy the attention of unwilling attention west of the Allegham. After Hooker had been detached from the Army of the Potomac in Sep-Bragg. The advance of cavalry under Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed the Rappahannock and dislodged Stuart at Culpepper. Meade marched with his army to this point, but was outflanked by the Confederates and compelled to retreat. Kilpatrick's division of the rear guard, under Pleasonton, was partly cut off at Brandy Station, but by a magnificent charge rejoined the main column, which was also attacked. A fierce cavalry battle ensued. The army then fell back toward Bristoe Station. The Second corps, under Warren, which was covering the rear, was suprised at Broad Run, near the field of Manassas, but soon repulsed the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery, which were at once turned upon the fleeing ranks of the latter. Thirteen hundred Confederates were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. A portion of Lee's army was attacked on the 7th of November at Kelly's Ford by Sedgwick's and French's corps and 500 prisoners were taken. They also captured some strong earthworks at Rappahannock Station, together with 1600 of the garrison. The advance of cavalry under

retarded by heavy rains, although Warren, who commanded the advance,
greatly distinguished himself by the
energy of his movements. The Army
of the Potomac retired to winter quarters on the 1st of December. In that
month Gen. Averili, with several regiments of cavalry and mounted artillery, performed the brilliant feat of
cutting the railroad line between Richmond and East Tennessee, passing
through the heart of the enemy's country, destroying several depots of supplies, repuising a number of Confederate detachments and capturing many
prisoners.

THE WILDERNESS AND ATLANTA. Capture of the Gommercial Center of the South.

T N spite of the meddlesome politi-

too many of the military leaders of the civil war, the men who were fittest to lead the armies of the Republic had gradually, by a kind of natural selection and in a greater or less degree, assumed their appropriate rank. This assumed their appropriate rank. This fact becomes noticeable in the course of the repeated reorganizations of the Army of the Potomac, out of which d been evolved such commanders as Meade, Hooker, Howard, Sedgwick and Warren, and in the West still more conspicuously, perhaps, in the brilliant conspicuously, perhaps, in the brilliant advancement of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Pope, McPherson and Sheridan. Some, unfortunately, respect the popular disapprobation, because under adverse circumstances, or by the mere chances of war they failed to attain the successful results which had been anticipated. Owing to the lesson that had been taught by three long years of fearful travail, the Nation and its political servants at length comprehended that an army could not be governed upon the principles that and its political servants at length comprehended that an army could not be governed upon the principles that ruled in civil life, and much less by political favoritism. Grant was peculiarly favored by his personal destiny in being called to the chief command after the period of experiment had passed and when the army was most adequate to accomplish its yet tremendous task, and the people most disposed to sustain it with zeal and patience. At the same time events had pointed out, ready for his hand, the leutenants who were to aid him in the culminating campaign of the struggle. Without detracting from his conceptive and strongly tenacious genius, it must be said that he could not have accomplished all that he did without a Thomas, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a Thomas, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a Schofield and a Meade, any more than Bonaparte could have subjected half a Bonaparte could have subjected half a continent without his Ney, his Soult and his Murat. The comparison is perhaps to flattering to Grant. In the last campaigns of the war no general showed greater strategic ability than Sherman, greater firmness than Thomas, nor more promptitude in action that Sheridan.

The grade of Lieutenant-General in The grade of Lieutenant-General in the regular army, which had been borne by no one since Washington (the title of Scott being merely such by brevet), was on the 29th of February rejived by Congress. On the 1st of March the President appointed Ulysses S. Grant Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States with the rank of the United States, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Senate at once confirmed the nomination, and on the 9th Gen. Grant received his com-mission from the hands of the Presission from the hands of the Presint. In replying to Mr. Lincoln's ef address, he said:

tion than Sheridan.

Drief address, he said:

I accept the commission with gratitude
for the high honor conferred. With the aid
of the noble armies that have fought in so
many fields for our common country, it will
be my endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the

By the desire of the General-in-Chlef, Sherman was now placed in charge of the armies of the West, McPherson succeeded to the command of the Army succeeded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and Schofield became the chief of the Army of the Ohio. In a letter to Sherman, the Lieuteaunt General expressed his gratitude to all the commanders who had added him in his successful military career. Halleck, being superseded in the supreme military control, became chief-of-staff of the army. Gen. Grant showed the highest appreciation of the merit of Meade, and retained him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army or the Potoder-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, although the latter modestly inmac, atthough the latter modestry in-sisted that he should make exactly such use of his services as he sincerely believed would best serve the interests of the country. In his memoirs Gen. Grant says of Mead:

Grant says of Mead:

He urged that the work before us was of such vast importance to the whole Nation that the feeling or wishes of no one person should stand in the way of the making of proper selections. For himself, wherever placed, he would serve to the best of his ability. This incident gave me a more favorable opinion of Meade than even his great victory at Gettysburg. orable opinion of Mead victory at Gettysburg.

victory at Gettysburg.

In directing the operations of all the Federal armies in the fied, the Lieutenant-General adhered to the simple principle of attacking the Cenfederacy at once in front and in flank. In the West the army of Johnston was the first object to be assailed, and after that Atlanta, the great center of rail-road communication in the heart of the

wilderness and atlanta.

and fifty thousand active soldiers; that of Lee numbering 72,000 and that of Johnston 75,000. Besides these there were in the Confederacy various detached forces, those of Forrest and Price, which would swell the total to at least four hundred and fifty thousand active soldiers; that of Lee numbering 72,000 and that of Johnston 75,000. Besides these there were in the Confederacy various detached forces, those of Forrest and Price, which would swell the total to at least four hundred and fifty thousand active soldiers; that of Lee numbering 72,000 and that of Johnston 75,000. Besides these there were in the Confederacy various detached forces, those of Forrest and Price, which would swell the total to at least four hundred and fifty thousand active soldiers; that of Lee numbering 72,000 and that of Johnston 75,000. Besides these there were in the Confederacy various detached forces, those of Forrest and Price, which would swell the total to at least four hundred and fifty thousand active soldiers; that

numerous waterways connected with it, constituting a line of communica-tion which might still remain open, even if the more direct one in the rear

even if the more direct one in the rear were broken.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan for the last time before its final victorious return from the campaign of Richmond. The armies of the James, of the Shenandoah and of the West advanced almost simultaneously. The of the Shenandoah and of the West advanced almost simultaneously. The army under Lee lay near the Rapidan, the corps of Ewell being along the upper part of the stream, that of A. P. Hill at Orange Coarthouse and that of Longstreet at Gordansville. As if determined to brave the adverse fate which had formerly beset it, the Army of the Potomac moved directly into the Wilderness, to the west of Fredericksburg, the scene of two of its most terrible defeats. Fighting commenced the next morning at an early hour. When dark ness fell, the two great armies were confronting each other in the heart of the Wilderness, behind hastily constructed breastworks. So near neart of the wilderness, behind hastily constructed breastworks. So near were they together and so bewildering were the dense thickets, that during the night soldiers on both sides, in searching for water, frequently found themselves within the opposing lines and were made prisoners.

The first day of the contest was in general favorable to the Federals.

The first day of the contest was in general favorable to the Federals. Although their lines had receded at more than one point, Lee's attempt to turn the left flank of the center had been emphatically checked and the assaulted forces had assumed a position from which they could battle to greater advantage on the morrow. On the following day there was desperate fighting in a broken and difficult country. The underbrush had been set on fire by exploding bombs and a furious conflagration was now raging between the lines. As night approached a red configration was now raging between the lines. As night approached a red glare lit up the strange scene and re-vealed the deeper horrors of the dead and dying. Handreds of the wounded lay enveloped in the flames, and the evening breeze was hot and scorching and laden with an acrid smoke. While the fire was raging most increaly the the fire was raging most fiercely the Confederates moved up to the very breastworks of the Federals and al breastworks of the Federals and almost point-blank volleys were fired across the blazing logs. Behind them stood unflinchingly the Union soldiers. until the fierce heat grew too great for the enemy himself, and he fell back, dismayed and amazed at the stoicism

of the defense.

During the night every advance di-During the night every advance division or brigade of Lee's army sought the cover of its trenches. The fires continued to burn throughout the woods. On the field there were more than 20,000 killed and wounded. About 400 of the latter were burned to death. Large numbers on both sides were reported as missing, and many of them ported as missing, and many of them doubtless perished by the same cause. The Army of the Potomac lost 2265 killed, 10,220 wounded, and 2902 missing; that of Lee 2000 killed, 6000 wounded, and 3400 missing.

The battle of the Wilderness was tree.

The battle of the Wilderness was immediately followed on the 7th by rec-onnoissances in force by which Lieut. Gen. Grant satisfied himself that Lee would not make another attack, but would wait a hostile advance behind his works. He therefore determined to pursue his flank movement, endeav-oring to place himself between the army of Northern Virginia and Rich-mond and directing his worsh were mond, and directing his march upon Spottsylvania. Here a tremendous cannonading opened on the morning of the 10th. On that day no great ad of the 10th. On that day no great advantage was gained by either side. Grant reported to the President that during a week of hard fighting eleven general officers had been killed, wounded or captured, and probably 20,000 soldiers. He added: "I think the loss of the enemy is greater. We have taken 4000 prisoners in battle, whilst he has captured but a few stragglers." There were signs of demoralization in Lee's army.

On the 11th both forces remained in

On the 11th both forces remained in position, but only a few shots were fired. A reconnoissance discovered a weak point in the Confederate works ciple of attacking the Cenfederacy at weak point in the Confederate works once in front and in flank. In the West the army of Johnston was the first object to be assailed, and after that Atlanta, the great center of rail-road communication in the heart of the road communication in the heart of the rebellious territory. rebellious territory.

Gen. Grant intended to bring as much as possible of the armed force of the Republic to bear upon the two main armies of the Confederacy. Lee was beyond the Rapidan; Johnston was at Dalton, guarding the gates of Georgia. The Shenandoah Valley was the great storehouse of the Confederate armies; their most important communications were those extending thitherward and into Eastern Tennessee. Forcest with communications were those extending thitherward and into Eastern Tennessee. Forcest with cannon were captured. Not a shot were those extending thitherward and into Eastern Tennessee. Forrest, with his large cavairy force, hovered between the main military lines in the West, frequently overleaping the Federal border and making disastrous incursions even beyond the regions which the North had reconquered. The military cordon could nowhere be abandant of the works had been tary cordon could nowhere be abandant of the works had been the work thout inviting instant investments. the North had reconquered. The military cordon could nowhere be abandoned without inviting instant invasion. Grant believed that the country in the rear was better guarded by advancing than by stationary armies, thus compelling the enemy "to protect his own lines and resources at a greater distance from ours and with a greater distance from ours and was arrested by a tremendous fire from troops who had the battle now raged furiously. Assault after assault was made by the Confederates to recover their lost ground. They planted the Kational troops, the very midst of the National troops, but a free from troops who had the battle now ra

service, and Sheridan, who had been continued by the service, and Sheridan, who had not been commanded by Hancock, the Fitth by the commanded by Hancock, the Fitth by the service was part to make. Many of its best required to the ready of the service was part to make. Many of its best required to the service was part to make. Many of its best required to the service was part to make. Many of its best required to the service was part to make. Many of its best required to the service was part to make. The service was part to make the

at state, about the bound. The last important the control of the c

. . . The militia are all out except those hidden in the back rooms of their shops." Lee complained to his Government that "the rich young men

a loss of 32,500 men Lee had falled to arrest his progress.

Other important events, in the meantime, were taking place in the Appalachian region. Sherman had rapidly accumulated supplies at Chattanooga, preparatory to his great movement upon Atlanta. Johnston had been equally diligent and from Dalton, where his army lay after its retreat from Mission Ridge and Lookout mountain, as far as Macon and Decatur he had carefully examined each feature of the country and had selected his position for defense. Dalton itself was strongly intrenched, and he hoped here to keep his antagonist in check long enough to administer to

he hoped here to keep his antagonist in check long gnough to administer to him a severe and teiling blow. Sherman, however, had already reconnoitered the passes in his frout, and he did not propose to make a direct attack upon Johnston.

A large part of Sherman's campaigns consisted of skillful strategical movements, which happily lessened the necessity of fighting. But when the battle came, no soldiers could fight harder or more steadily than his. They fought with the same confidence with which they marched. Another large part of his campaigns consisted in destroying and rebuilding communicapart of his campaigns consisted in destroying and rebuilding communications, the former while he threatened the enemy's flank or rear, the latter when the scene of that operation lay behind his army, after his further advance, and thus became his own rear. Perhaps he maintained the longest line of supply through a hostile country ever known in modern warfare. Chattanooga was but a station on the way. ever known in modern warfare. Chat-tanooga was but a station on the way. The line was a single railway extend-ing from Louisville to his camp. He destroyed it when he could get at it on the flank of the enemy, but he was obliged to restore it with every step of his own advance. For this purpose a very complete engineering train and a very expert engineering corps were necessary. But the ordi-nary privates were gradually educated nary privates were gradually educated throwing up of breastworks and the burning of fence rails. The feats of military engineering performed under Sherman will rival the majority of those recorded of the great command-ers of ancient and modern times. ers of ancient and modern times. If Casar bridged the Rhine near Cob-Casar bridged the Rhine near Cob-lentz in ten days, Sherman threw a lofty railroad trestle across the Etowah, 620 feet long, in six. The Confederate cavairy sometimes undid in very short order the work of his engineer corps, but nothing daunted, it was again restored, and in so brief a space that the enemy was astonished to hear, when he least expected it, the triumphant whistle of Sherman's locomotives tugging supexpected it, the triumphant whistle of Sherman's locomotives tugging supplies to his camps. The Confederates at length threatened to blow up all the railroad tunnels in the rear of Sherman's march. A ragged soldier who had been fighting against the armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Ohio for two years, quietly remarked: "It's no use, boys, no use. Old Sherman carries his tunnels with him; as well as his bridges."

The telegraph was almost, if not quite, as valuable an adjunct in the prosecution of the war as therailroads. Every army had its corns of telegraph.

The delowed the explosion of the mine in front of Burnside's line, under a strong Confederate redan. The subsequent assault failed, resulting in terribie slaughter of the Federal troops. The awful disaster of the crater is side as a military commander. The loss to the Federals was 4008 men, 1900 of whom were captured. Of the colorod division S01 men were missing, 688 wounded and 176 killed. The Confederate loss was 400 killed, 600 wounded and 200 captured.

The days that followed this assault

him, as well as his bridges."

The telegraph was almost, if not quite, as valuable an adjunct in the prosecution of the war as the railroads. Every army had its corps of telegraph constructors and operators, and the work of the former kept pace with its march. Not only were its movements thus continually made known at Washington, so long as its communications were intact, but this service was put to a more urgent use in the field. The Commander-in-Chief of each army was in constant communication by means

those hidden in the back rooms of the same time appealing to their shops." Lee complained to his Government that 'the rich young men were elected magistrates to avoid service in the field." Toward the close of the year 1864 the resources of the Confederacy were nearing total exhaustion.

The Federal troops had again approached almost within gunshot of Richmond. Lee, in his efforts to avoid being outflanked, had at last brought his army very near that city. The seige of Richmond had virtually begun. With a loss of 54,551 men Grant had come thus far. With a loss of 32,500 men Lee had failed to arrest his progress.

Other important avoids in the active same time appealing to the hopeless struggle.

A further retreat through Georgia meant the immediate crushing of the confederacy between two mighty millstones—the armies of Grant and the army of Sherman. On the north and the west, therefore, two sorties had been resourced upon, when affairs in Virginia and Georgia began to assume so ominuous an aspect. In the latter part of June Early, with a large corps, had been detached from Lee's army to join prevailed the progress.

Other important avoids in the retreat through Georgia meant the immediate crushing of the confederacy between two mighty millstones—the armies of Grant and the army of Sherman. On the north and the west, therefore, two sorties had been resourced upon, when affairs in Virginia and Georgia began to assume so ominuous an aspect. In the latter part of operations in Western Virginia; and when Petersburg was invaded he was ordered to make the divergence of the hopeless struggle. operations in Western Virginia; and when Petersburg was invaded he was ordered to make a diversion by invading Maryland and threatening the Nationai capital. He started upon this expedition with 20,000 men.

Now that Atlanta had fallen, Hood was directed to abandon Georgia and to lead his army through Tennessee and Kentucky and across the Ohio.

Richmond had been inclosed by the

the company and the controlled a

wounded and 200 captured.

The days that followed this assault were the darkest that the Army of the Potomac had-known. It seemed that there was no end to the useless sacrifices which it was called upon to make. Many of its best regimental officers had been swept away in the deadly struggles which marked the slow stages of Grant's progress. The effect of their loss upon the troops whom they had led into battle was sadly apparent. And yet others arose to take their places from time te time who were equally brave and zealous. The armies before Richmond returned to their old occupation of strengthening and extending their fortifications.

Salt works and military stores as Salt works and military stores at Salt wills.

From Atlanta to the sea this unexampled march had cost the lives of only sixty-three officers and men and had lasted but twenty-seven days. "About 7000 slaves," it is said, "followed the army to the coast, and Slocum estimated that about as many more joined the column, but were unwhele to held out. About 20 000 hales able to hold out. About 20,000 bales of cotton were burned. of cotton were burned. Of provisions there were captured 10,000,000 pounds of corn and an equal amount of fodder; 1,217,527 rations of meat, 919,000 of bread, 483,000 of coffee, 581,534 of sugar, 1,146,500 of soap and 187,000 of salt. Three hundred and twenty miles of railroad were destroyed, and the last links of communication butween the Confederate Of provisions

bama. Stoneman was sent by Thomas to pursue Breckenridge, who had made an incursion into Eastern Tennessee, and with the commands of Burbridge and Gillem he defeated the Confederates at Marion, and destroyed the salt works and military stores at Saltwille

proaching. He even insulted the brave armies which had fought to defend it, while at the same time appealing to the matrons of the South to send forth the citror of Savannab, with 100 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition; also about the matron of the feelings of a muskets showed to Lee the hopeiessness of further effort. He saw that he failen enemy, and the firing was stopped.

The armies in waiting upon the green slopes that border the Appromattox were surveying each other with varied emotions. Lately in deadly conflict, and soon to lay down their arms to resume the neighborly functions of peace, it would be difficult to describe that the repeat conveyed to them.

said that he had asked for this interview for the purpose of getting from me the terms I proposed to give his army. I said that I meant merely that his army should lay down their arms, not to take them up again during the continuance of the war, unless duly and properly exchanged. He said that he had so understood my letter.

Then we gradually fell off again into conversation about matters foreign to the subject which had brought us together. This continued for some little time, when Gen. Lee again interrupted the course of the conversation by suggesting that the terms I proposed to give his army ought to be written out. I called to Gen. Parker, secretary on my staff, and commenced writing out the following terms:

"Appromattox Courthouse, VA., }

"APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE, VA., } "Gen. R.E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.—GENERAL: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the Sth inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army ef Northern Virginia on the tollowing terms, to wit: Kolls of all the officers and mean the branch in duplicate one convio

The Union soldiers, upon the announcement of the surrender of the army lately their antagonist, began to fire a salute of 100 guns at the camp near Appomattox Courthouse. Gen. Grant at once reproved this act as a needless wounding of the feelings of a

ness of further effort. He saw that he was at last surrounded and that the end had come.

A messenger with a white flag obtained a suspension of hostilities. Gen. Lee dispatched a letter to Gen. Grant, asking an interview for the purpose of fixing the terms of surrender.

The transfer enemy, and the hring was stopped.

The battles in the neighborhood of Richmond, just preceding and immediately following that of Five Forks, covered a loss of 9944 Federal soldiers, asking the terms of surrender. A messenger with a white hag obtained assuspension of hostilities. Gen. Lee dispatched a letter to Gen. Grant, asking an interview for the purpose of fixing the terms of surrender.

The two chieftains met in a house at Appomattox. The terms were those of a generous conqueror to a heroic foe.

The North was filled with rejoicing.

of the Rapidan to the surrender at Appomattox, was 99,772 men.

The North was filled with rejoicing. In the South it is certain there was a deep relief that the mistaken sacrifice at last had ended.

At this point the writer of the annals of the civil war must faiter. A direr crime than insurrection overshadowed the hour of victory. The President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln on the 14th of April, was hem Lincoln on the 14th of April, was

The disbandment of the troops occupied more than a year, owing to the various terms of enlistment and to the distance of transportation. Altogether 1,034,064 men were mustered out of the volunteer service during the eighteen months succeeding the last battle of the war. Many thousand soldiers had been delivered from the prisons of the the war. Many thousand soldiers had been delivered from the prisons of the South, where their sufferings were atrocious. The name of Andersonville must ever remain an infamous stain upon the history of the Southern Con-federson

federacy.
With peace, came the growth of touching customs designed to perpetuate and worthly to express the sense

The Johnnies Had No Cause for Complaint.

A "CENTURY" ARTICLE REFUTED.

Contrast Between the Treatment of Union Prisoners at Anderson-ville and the Confederates in Northern Prisons.

Indianapolis Journal, April 5.1
The attention directed to that historical place by Dr. Wyeth's article entitled "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," in the Century for the current month, was referred to in a conversation a Journal reporter had with Oliver T. Morton, son of the famous war Governor. "Although the rebet prison here was named for my father," said Mr. Morton, "he had nothing whatever to do with the management of it during the period mentioned by Dr. Weyeth. The prison was opened under the auspices of the State in February, 1862, but was closed in August of the same year, following a general exchange of prisoners. About fifteen months atterwards, in the fall of 1893, the camp was reopened as a prison under the control of the United States Government, and so continued until the end of the war. Dr. Wyeth came in at this time and remained fifteen months, according to his story. As to the truth of his statements I cannot speak from observation, because I was a child when the war was being fought, but from what I have read and heard since that time I have no hesitation in saying that his article is grossly exaggerated and ingeniously misleading. Dr. Wyeth, as a Confederate soldier, is interested in making out a case against the northclosed in August of the same year, making out a case against the north-ern prisons. He thinks he can vindiern prisons. He thinks he can vinui-cate the reputation of the South by a tu quoque argument, and now, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, he tells an astonished world that the Con-federate prisoners at Indianapolis were deliberately starved to death. He should have waited a quarter of a censhould have waited a quarter of a cen-tury longer if he expected to be be-heved."

PATIONS OF NORTHERN PRISONS. .What is there in his statement

concerning rations?" "The Government rations for the northern prisons were pork, bacon, flour, or soft bread, beans, peas, rice, hominy, soap, vinegar, salt, potatoes, and, in addition, the sick and wounded had sugar, green coffee, or tea. The difference between the cost of these rations and the regular rations to the Union troops in the field, was credited rations and the regular rations to the Union troops in the field, was credited to the prison fund for the purchase of articles necessary to the health and proper condition of the prisoners. A prison fund for a similar purpose was created during the time my father had charge of the prison, and was revived thereafter. So far as the Government ration was concerned, Wyeth says it was never received, and hints that it dwindled away under the contract dwindled away under the contract system. I do not believe a word of it. I never heard of Dr. Wyeth, I do not know word of M. I never heard of Dr. Wyeth, I do not know what credence his statements generally are entitled to, but I have talked with a great many men who saw the prisoners during the time they were here and the words they were bere and they said they were as well conditioned they said they were as well conditioned a body of men as they had ever useen; that if they had been released through the machinations of the Sons of Liberty they would have formed the health-lest and best set of men in the Contederate army; that the prisoners themselves said that they were living better than they had ever lived in the Confederate army; and the Adjutant-General's report for the State of Indiana makes the assertion that after the prisoners were released many of them enoners were released many of them en-lated on our side, owing to the kind-ness with which they had been treated; Further, I am told there was no con-tract system."

SANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP "Were the sanitary conditions all that could be desired?"

"Camp Morton was a fair ground on "Camp Morton was a rair ground on the edge of the city, high and well shaded, of a sandy, porous soil, with plenty of pure water. All the build-ings, large and small, on the ground were devoted to the shelter of the pris-oners. The sanitary condition was ex-cellent, and, as Dr. Wyeth acknowledges, there were no epidemics. There was much sympathy here for the prisoners, and the camp was visited by the townspeople every day. Our civiliza-tion was not founded upon the cruel-ties of the slave system. The people tion was not founded upon the cruelties of the slave system. The people were humane and kindly, and the state of things described by Dr. Wyeth was morally impossible. Compare this with Dr. Mann's description of the Andersonyille pen in the July Century of last year. The pen inclosed a swamp. The water was warm and filthy. The trees had been cut down, thus depriving the prisoners of shade and shelter. Till the close of his confinement there were absolutely no sanitary arrangements. He says: no sanitary arrangements. He says:

'The filth that accumulated through
those long summer months can neither
be described nor imagined. Most of it
collected in and about the three acres ncres one animated mass of maggots from one to two feet deep, the whole swamp moving and rolling like the waves of the sea. Can anything more waves of the sea. 'Can anything more horrible be imagined? The report of the Adjutant-General for the State of Indiana says: 'To compare Camp Morton with Andersovville and the southern prisans is to converse. southern prisons is to compare heaven

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

age of deaths in the prison?"

"He says the official records show that at Camp Morton 12,082 prisoners were confined, of which number 1763, or 14 6-10 per cent perished. He says that the conditions were not malarious; that Indianapolis was not unhealthy and that few deaths would have sulted had due care been exercised. It is one thing to say that 1763 men per-ished in Camp Morton, and it is quite another thing to say that they perished because they were confined in Camp Morton. His assertion that this death rate was due to inhuman transmission. rate was due to inhuman treatment and neglect is a falsehood, as contemporaneous evidence shows. The dianapolis Journal of that time dianapolis Journal of that time is a good witness to the fact that nearly all the prisoners who came to Camp Morton were half famished and half clad. Of the first batch of 3000 who arrived 500 were put upon the sick list the first day, so terribly had they suffered from exposure in the trenches of Fort Douelson during the intensely cold way the eison during the intensely cold weather which prevailed at the time of the fight. Everything possible was done for them. Ample hospital facilities were provided. Some of the sick were taken into private residences and nursed by the ladies, and tended by the physicians of the city. Many delication were sent to them. Neverthecacles were sent to them. Revertue-less the mortality was very great. Let

(Continued in last column, this page.)

[REPRODUCTION OF A NEWSPAPER PAGE OF THE WAR PERIOD.]

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,456.

IMPORTANT!

ASSASSINATION

PRESIDENT LINCOLN!

THE PRESIDENT SHOT AT THE THEATER LAST NIGHT.

SECRETARY SEWARD DAGGERED IN HI

BED, BUT NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED.

RENCE AND FREDERICK SEWARI

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSINS.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHING-

SCENE AT THE DEATHBED OF MR. LIN

COLN,

LEGED ASSASSIN OF THE PRES-IDENT, &c., &c., &c.

The Official Dispatch,

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1:30 A. M. }
Maj.-Gen. Dix. New York:—This ever

ing, at about 9:30 p. m., at Ford's Theate the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Maj. Rathbone, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and ap-proached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage brandishing a large dagger or knife, an

made his escape in the rear of the theater

The pistol ball entered the back of th

President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever

nce it was inflicted, and is now dying,

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward'

apartments, and under the pretense of hav

mortal. My appreheusion is that they wil prove fatal.

The nurse slarmed Mr. Frederick Sew ard, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room where he met the assassin, who indicates

apon him one or more dangerous wounds The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubt

It is not probable that the President will his ive through the night.

in themselves fatal; but, in connection with a cabinet meeting, at which Gen. It is recent injuries, and the great loss of Grant was present, the subject of the state blood he has sustained, his recovery is questioned with a country and the prospect of a speedy blood he has sustained, his recovery is questioned with the connection with the connection with the country and the prospect of a speedy blood he has sustained, his recovery is questioned with the country and the prospect of the country and blood he has sustained, his recovery is questioned with the country and blood he has sustained, his recovery is questioned with the country and the prospect of the winds and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in connection with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in the country is questioned with the country and the great loss of the wastal, but in the country is questioned to wastal the great loss of the wastal, but in the country is questioned with the country and the great loss of the wastal particles and the great loss

live through the night.

Gen, Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theater this evening but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this even

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Fred-I have seen an enconscious.

erick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Herald Dispatches

An attempt was made about 10 o'clock his evening to assassinate the Presiden

Details of the Assassination. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

Washington was thrown into an intens

xcitement a few minutes before 11 o'clo

this evening, by the announcement that the President and Secretary Seward had been

assassinated and were dead.

President and Secretary Seward had been assassinated and were dead.

The wildest excitement prevailed in all parts of the city, men, women and children, old and young, rushed to and fro, and the rumors were magnified until we had nearly, every member of the Cabinet killed. Sometime eispaed before authentic data could be ascertained in regard to the affair.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln were at Ford's Theater listening to the performance of the American Cousin, occupying a box in the second tier. At the close of the third act a person entered the box occupied by the President and shot, Mr. Lincoln in the head: The shot entered the box occupied by the President and shot, Mr. Lincoln in the head and came out above the temple.

The assassin then jumped from the box upon the stage and ran across to the other side, exhibiting a dagger in his hand, flourishing it in a tragical manner, shouting the same words repeated by the desperado at Mr. Sweard's house, adding to it, "The South is avenged," and then escaped from the back entrance to the stage, but in his passage dropped his pistol and his hat, Mr. Lincoln fell forward from his seat, and Mrs. Lincoln fainted.

The moment the astonished audience could resize what had happened, the President was taken and carried to Mr. Petersen's house, on Tenth street, opposite to the theater. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and the wound was at first supposed to be fatal, and it was announced that he could not live; but at half past tweive he is still alive, though in a precarious condition.

As the assassin ran across the stage Col. J. B. Stewart, of this city, who was occupied by Mr. Lincoln, sprang to the stage and followed him; but he was obstructed in his passage across the stage by the fright of the actors, and reached the back door about these seconds and reached the back door about these seconds and reached the back door about these seconds and reached the back door about the seconds and reached the back door about the seconds and reached the back door about the sec

the stare and followed him; but he was ob-structed in his passage across the stage by the fright of the actors, and reached the back door about three seconds after the as-sassin had p-ssed out. Col. Stewart got to the street just in time to see him mount his borse and ride away.

This operation shows that the whole thing was a preparated blan. The person who

All the other members of the Cabinet es asped attack.

Cavalrymen were sent out in all directions, and dispatches sent to all the fortifications, and it is thought they will be cap-

ing a prescription, was shown to the Secre-tary's sick chamber. The assassin imme-diately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs in the throat, and two on the

face.

It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My appreheusion is that they will the

WILKES BOOTH, THE ACTOR, THE AL-

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

The shock to the community was terrible.
At inidight the Cabinet, with Messrs.
Sumner. Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge
Curtis, Gov. Oxleaby, Gen. Meigs, Col.
Hay, and a few personal friends, with Sur
geon-General Barnes and his immediate as
sistants, were around his bedside.
The President was in a state af-spacepe
totally insensible, and breathing slowly.
The blood oozed from the wound at the
back of his head.
The surgeons exhausted every possible
effort of medicinal skyli; but all hope was
cone.

About half past 10 o'clock this evening a tall, well-dressed man made his appearance at Secretary Seward's residence, and applied for admission. He was refused admission by the servant, when the desperado stated that he had a prescription from the surgeon-General, and that he was ordered to deliver it in person. He was still rejused, except upon the written order of the objection. This he pretended to show, and pushed by the servant and rushed upstairs to Mr. Seward's room. He was must the door by Mr. Fred Seward, who notified him that he was, master of the house and would take charge of the medicine, after a few words had passed between hem he dooged by Fred Seward and rushed o the Secretary's bed and struck him in the neck with a dagger and also in the breast. The parting of his family with the dying.
President is too sad for description.

breast.

It was supposed at first that Mr. Seward was killed instantly, but it was found afterwards that the wand was not mortal.

Maj. William H. Seward, Jr., paymaster, was in the room, and rushed to the defense of his father, and was badly cut in the melce with the assassin, but not fatally.

The desperado managed to escape from the house, and was prepared for escape by agving a horse at the door. He immediately mounted his horse and sung at the motto of the State of Virginia, "Sic Semper Tygannis," and rode off.

Surgeon-General Barnes was immediately

out the motto of the State of Virginia, See Semper Tyginia: " and rode off.
Surgeon-General Barnes was immediately sent for, and he examined Mr. Seward and pronounced him seff. His wounds were not catal. The jugular vein was not cut, nor he wound in the breast deep enough to be

WASHINGTON, April 15.—1 s. m.
The streets in the vicinity of Ford's heater are densely crowded by an anxi us not excited crowd. At guard has been faced across Tenth street and F and E treets, and only official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to

to the last.
The President's family are in attendance

Washington are under arms.
Popular report points to a "mewhat celebrated actor of known secession proclivities as the ass.ssin; but it would be unjust
to name him until some further evidence of
his guit is obtained. It is rumored that
the person alluded to is in custody.
The latest advices from secretary Seward
creveal more desperate work there than at
first supposed. Seward's wounds are not
in themselves fatal; but, in connection with
this recent injuries, and the great loss of
blood he has sustained, his recovery is quesytunnable.

The President is still alive, but there

The Press Dispatches

er. Secretary Seward was also assassinated

dditional Details of the Assassina

The theater was densely crowded, and

The theater was densely crowded, and ill seemed delighted with the scene before nem. During the third act, and white here was a temperary pause for one of the ctors to enter, a sharp report of a pisto was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until man rushed to the front of the President.

and that some of the oran was obting on He was removed to a private house opposite to the theater, and the Surgeon Genera of the army and other surgeons sent for tattend to his condition.

On an examination of the private boy blood was discovered on the book of the

GRANT.

The Execution of the Details of the Surrender.

THE ARMY TAKING POSITION ALONG THE SOUTHSIDE RAIL-ROAD.

LEE IN RICHMOND.

ER AND FITZHUGH LEE REFUSE BE SURRENDERED BY GEN. LEE.

APPOMATTOX C. II., April 10, 1865, My dispatch of yesterday was hurriedly osed by the departure of a Herald messenger for City Point. My dispatch of today shall be confined to some additional details of the great culminating events of the re

The popular heart is deeply stirred, and he deepest indignation against leading ebels is freely expressed.

The scene at the house where the President is in extremis is very affecting. Even secretary Stanton is affected to tears. When the news spread through the city hat the President had been shot, the people, with pair faces and compressed lips, towded every place where there was the slightest chance of obtaining information in regard to the affair. slightest chance of obtaining information in regard to the affair.

After the President was shot, Lieut, tathbone caught the assassin by the arm who immediately struck him with a knire, and jumped from the box, as before stated. The popular affection for Mr. Liucoln has been shown by this diabolical assassination which while bring eternal infamy, not only upon its authors, but upon the hellishicause which they desire to avenge. Vice-President Johnson arrived at the White House, where the President lies, about 1 o'clock, and will remain with him to the last. etween Gens. Grant and Lee was held o the brow of the hill, one-fourth of a mi orth of the Courtho when Gen. Lee, accompanied by an orderly when Gen. Lee, accompanied by an orderly, gailoped up the hill and rode to the side of the Lieutenant-General. Gen. Grant's staff, Gen. Ord and staff, Gen. Griffin and staff, Gen. Saeridan and staff, were all on the ground, grouped in a semi-circular position. The country to the northward was open, cultivated land. The Courthouse stands on a ridge, or continuation of small hills, extending east and west. The President's labely agon him also.

As soon as intelligence could be got to the War Department, the electric telegraph and the Sgnal Corps were put in requisision to endeavor to prevent the escape of the assassins, and all the troops around the assassins, and all the troops around.

THE REBEL ARMY. Lee's army lay on a parallel ridge, with a ravine and little rivulet between, nearly north of our forces. The head of his column was mainly composed of trains and rtiliery. The infantry and cavalry brough up the rear. Consequently but a small por dion of the army was visible from the Courthouse.

A CONVERSATION.
As Lee rode up the hillside on a gallo

Gen. Grant stepped his horse forward two or three rods to meet him. Lee rode squarely up, saluted in military form, and wheeled his norse side by side to the left of Gen. Schofield and the third under Gen. Grant. The two chieftains then entered into a conversation that lasted nearly condition and spirits, eager to meet the enterm of the condition and spirits, eager to meet the enterm and wind up the "darned affait."

Johnston's army has occupied a line of guished leaders of the mightiest hosts of sintrenchment along the Neuse River, some he world sat quietly in their saddies The President is perfectly senseless, and there is not the slightest hope of his sur-viving. Physicians believe that he will die before morning. All of his Cabinet, except Secretary Seward, are with him. Speaker Cofrax, Senator Farweil of Maine, and therefrom. Much of their conversation was, of course, private and unheard. But enough was gleaned to know that Lee acknowledged himself completely beaten, the power of the Southern Confederacy utterly destroyed, and any further prolong-ation of the war a useless effusion of bood. The opinion was universal among rebeil officers that Johnston would surrender to Sherman without a battle on hearing that the Army of Northern Virginia had done so to General Grant. Washington. April 14, 1865.

Assassination has been inaugurated in Washington. The bowie-knife and pisto have been applied to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. The former was shot in the throat, while at Ford's theater tonight. Mr. Seward was badly cut about the neck, while in his bed at his residence.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

An attempt was made about 10 o'clock for a standard was made about 10 o'clock and with an impulse natural as it was standard was made about 10 o'clock for a standard was made about 10 o'clock and with an impulse natural as it was standard was made about 10 o'clock for a standard was made about

Shortly before 11 o'clock the interview be this evening to assassinate the President Schild.

Severator Summer was seated on the right and Secretary Seward. The President was foot the President's couch, near the head, shot at Ford's theatre. Result not yell holding the right hand of the President in this son badly wounded. There is intense with his head bowed down almost on the Artist Service of the Artist Service arge retinue of general officers.

MEETING OLD FRIENDS.
Within half an hour thereafter ers designated by General Lee to carr out the stipulations of surrender arrive d were accompanied by a large noted rebel officers. The large If noted rebel officers. The large veranda and yard in front were soon filled with groups of Union and rebel officers in arnest conversation. Half the "regul rs" on either side found some old acquaintance or West Point classmate among the others, and in many instances the greetings were warm and unaffected. The men who but the day before were seeking each others' lestruction now chatted quietly together, recalled the incidents of the past, and gave in their open countenances evidences of onest respect. Atmost the first questions from rebei officers were: "Weil, what are you going to do with—what are you going ou going to do with—what are you going do with us?"

WASHINGTON, April 15—1:80 a. m.
President Lincoin and wife, with other riends, this evening visited Ford's Theater or the purpose of withessing the perform nee of The American Cousin.
It was announced in the papers that Gen. irrant would also be present; but that entleman took the late train for New Jerey. THE EFFECT OF GEN. GRANT'S TERMS. The belief seemed widespread among in-elligent officers that the United States lovernment had pledged itself to grant ne Government had pledged itself to grant he samesties for the offence of treason, and that they must "all hang together or hang separately." On learning that Gen. Grant had taken no advantage of their necessi-ties and desperate condition, but had volun-tarily extended to them the same magnani-anous terms offered two days before and re-

> Lee's whole army goes home delighted that they are out of the service, and grateful o Gen. Grant for sparing them all unnece

perating against Richmond, issued 20,0

News From San Francisco,
SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1865.
The exports of treasure for the quarter
ust ended show a falling off of about six
and a half millions as compared with the

SHERMAN. HIS ARMY MOVING

THE MARCH BEGUN ON THE STH INSTANT.

HISTON'S ARMY WEST OF BALEIG

ITAL OF THE STATE.

E IS REPORTED ENDEAVORING TO FOR

A JUNCTION WITH LEE.

Our Special Washington Dispa WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865. Sherman started from Goldsboro' early on he morning of the 10th, moving on Ra-leigh. There was no fighting except the usual skirmishing. It was Gen. Sherman's expectation that he would reach Raieigh in ur days.

Daily communication will be kept up with the army, and the railroad will be reepaired at once.

Mr. D. P. Conyngham's Dispatch. Newbern, N. C., April 11, 1865. THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND 1 SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Sherman's veterans testified their rejoic ngs at the fall of Richmond in the mos oisy and frenzied manner. At night the en took it into their heads to improvise bellion, as they presented themselves to me, we men took it into their heads to improvise a without much regard to importance or order, companied by the cheers of the men, the capering of dancing negroes, who appeared to be bit by tarantulas, and the music of several bands made the scene enlivening

SHERMAN MAKES A SPEECH. A crowd of soldiers and citizens, anied by a band, made a favorable tration in front of Gen. Sherman's hea

stration in front of Gen. Sherman's head-quarters. They loudly and vociferously called for the General. He had to make his appearance, and, after thanking the men, said:

"We have glorious news, soldiers. Rich-mond is ours, and the rebel army is broken up and demoralized. I have a letter from Gen. Grant, in which he says that he is pur-suing Lee, and wishes to have us press-Gen. Grant, in which he says that he is pur-suing Lee, and wishes to have us press Johnston, which I think we'll do (cries of We will; we will.') We don't mean to let him rest, so be prepared for the march in a few days."

Loud cheers were given for Sherman, for Grant and his army, and the men returned to their quarters congratulating one another.

chofield's column took up their line of narch, and yesterday morning the whole rmy broke camp and debouched from the different encampments around Goldsboro' no column along the different lines of ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

dumns-one under Gen. Slocum, enother nder Gen. Schofield and the third unde

JOHNSTON'S POSITION.

Johnston's army has occupied a line of intrenchment along the Neuse River, some twenty miles from Goldsboro', but has failer back within a few days west of Ruleton Col. Spencer, Third Brigade, kapatrick's cavairy, sent some orderlies toward Rai eigh. They got to the rear of Hampton's cavairy and ascertained that Johnston has cavalry and ascertained that Johnston had of the struggle. Relieved from the necesser accusted the town, and that it was occupied by four or five thousand cavalry. Hamper will be free to move from point to point, to falled and Raleagh strike the enemy in detail far from his base. To ad. Johnston is reported gone to Greens-Let us but will that and we are free. Coorough, on the junction of the Danville and Charlotte road. It is evident that he is trying to form a junction with Lee, and carried the fortitude which never yet failed me, I amounce to you, fellow countrymen, that it will then fall back to Western Georgia and alabama. They have important arsemils at Macon, Columbus and Augusta. They may whole heart and soul; that I will examot strike for E-stern Tennessee as hever consent to abandon to the flowing sheading them off there, so their seemy one rod of the soil route will be through North and South of anyone of the States of the Confederacy; that Virginia—noble State-whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more states of the Confederacy; that Virginia—noble State-whose ancient renown has been bared to receive the main shock of State of the Confederacy.

Davis's last proclamation from his nev e admits that the fall of Richmond wi have a serious moral effect, still be thinks it is in reality no great loss, as it leaves Lee's army free for active operations any-

where.

He states that "our army will be free to sove from point to point." That is true or they are now rapidly moving each in his own hook and giving up the Confed racy as a "gone coon."

OUT OF THE DRAFT.

retary Stanton's Order and It Effect.

TROPOLIS.

VONDERFUL RETURNEY OF THE SICK AND

DISABLED TANTON, THE WONDERFUL DOCTOR WIT

vesterday than twenty victories coul-produce, each of them as great, gloriou and eventful as the capture of Richmond o

army. The Wall-street jubilees were mo loisy, undoubtedly, but yesterday's exulta sther as felons to grace the relations of the state and less demonstrative. It first some may be inclined to think quiet and less demonstrative. It first some may be inclined to think quiet and less demonstrative. It first some may be inclined to their one who witnessed the behavior of the real jubilee was the sudden, though by neel officers and listened to their conversa- means unexpected, suspension of drafting an on the subject, could long doubt the subject, could long doubt the subject of the requirement of the subject of the real subject of the requirement of the subject of the real subject of

"that undiscovered country from whose pourne" it is to be hoped it will never again return. The poor man sang Laus Deo and the rich man sang praise be to Stanton, with a feeling almost approaching to religious gratitude. The vision of increased taxation was swept to way by a magic dash or the warlies Sectetry's pen, and men of peace, with constitutional horror of the sword and musket, breathed free once more, relieved from the dreadful anticipation of involuntary servitude in the ranks of the army. The provost marshals, who, twenty-four hours before, were looked upon as beings entitled to a large degree of respect, and even awe, sunk in public esteem with surprising celerity and many people who had been studying how "to get around them" for weeks past, suddenly discovered, that they didn't care a continental toothpick about Col Fry, Maj. Dodge, or any of their assistants. "that undiscovered country from who

curity is a wonderful supporter of cour-s, and it was in no way surprising, there-e, that everybody liable to the draft uid all at once consider himself justi-tin being as valorous and defiant as he ught proper. Here is Maj. Dodge's cir-ar announcing the discontinuance of the ift.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1865 In compliance with instructions received from the bureau of the Provost Marshal-general of the United States, the business of recruiting and drafting will be discon-inued in this district until further orders. BREVET LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD I. DODGE.

A GOOD SANITARY MEASURE.
Secretary Stanton is the best doctor we have had in this region since the formation of the Republic. The entire Academy of of the Republic. The entire Academy of Medicine is not to be compared to him. The faculties of all the Esculapian institutions in the country are but a bauble beside him. The splendid recipe which he sent all over the country yesterday, free of cost, made more sick men well than a million of diplomaed practitioners could cure in twenty years. People who were lame last week no longer imped, hopeless consumptives ceased to couch, half-blind individuals uncovered their sight, and numberless cases of heart disease were relieved from all dangerous symptoms, as if by the Stroke ef a fairy wand, or by a miracle of heaven. And all this was effected by the simple reading of the recipe, without any rascally compounding of apothecaries or leeches. Truly, Stanton is not only great in war, but great also in peace, and great in the mysteries of the materia medica.

THE REBELS.

JEFF DAVIS AT DANVILLE.

HIS LATEST APPEAL TO HIS DE LUDED FOLLOWERS.

IE THINKS THE FALL OF RICHMOND BLESSING IN DISGUISE AS IT LEAVES THE REBEL ARMIES FREE TO MOVE FROM POINT TO POINT.

VAINLY PROMISES TO HOLD VIR GINIA AT ALL HAZARDS.

EFF DAVIS' LAST PROCLAMATION-VIR AT ALL HAZARDS.

The General-in-Chief found it necessary make such movements of his troops as to cover the capital. It would be unwise to our cause resulting from the occupation o our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our en-ergies to faiter and our efforts to become elaxed under adverses, however calamitou ney may be. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence in-spires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise It is for us, my countrymen, to show by cour bearing under reverses how wretched thus been the seif-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfor-tune with fortifude than to encounter dan-gress with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase

Carolina and Georgia.

I do not expect immediate fighting, ex-frenown has been eclipsed by her still more opt what the cavairy will make.

STATE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

I have just laid hands on a Raleigh federate of April 7, in which was Jett films thus the cavairy which was Jett films thus the source of the Confederacy; whose boson has been benefit to receive the main shock of this war; whose sons and daughters have federate of April 7, in which was Jett films thus thous in all those the confederacy;

Let us then not despair, my countrymen, but, relying on God, meet the foe with fresh finnce and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Proclamation from Jeff Davis-

His "Voice is Still for War."
[Editorial.]
Jeff Davis has turned up again. He has issued a proclamation from Danville, and his "voice is still for war." The reader will find that proclamation in another part of this paper. It is savage,

anguinary and defiant, from first to last anguinary and denant, from first to last; put it was issued upon the false presumption that, though he had lost Richmond, Jeneral Lee had escaped with his army. This aboutdy beligerent edict is dated Danville, April 5, several days before any normation had reached Danville of the accumulating and fatal disasters of his awful retreat.

accumulating and fatal disasters of his awful retreat.

In this view of his declared purposess of war to the death, we shall not be surprised if we do not hear directly from him again this side of the Mississippi River or the island of Cuba. Clearly he is not in the mood to accept a pardon; nor do we think that he seeks the unpleasant alternative threatened him of that "sour apple tree"—

"As we go marching on."

Davis, in short, must have had some misgivings of Sheridan's cavairy, and, as we conjecture, he only stopped at Danville to nurl back upon "the Yankees" his last shout of wrath and defiance, and is off "for

The Revolutionary Effects of the

No one can question that a grander devel sult from the war we have just passed trough. Wars for national life and a great tuse always develop, invigorate and incause always develop, invigorate and inspirit a people, however small their power
may be; and if they are finally crushed by
such wars they so down a better and greater
people than they were when the war began
—a people higher in the social scale.
But when such a war is waged
on so supendous a scale as
our war has been, and by a people with
so much intellectual and moral force, so
much capability of growth, fit cannot be but
that the changes and progress that it must
induce will be such as to belittle. all the
examples of the past and to revolutionize

the truth be told, however. It was not due to the treatment received by the soldiers when they were in prison at Camp Morton, but in spite of it. The sheds of which Dr. Weyth speaks had been occupied as quarters by our own troops. If they were good enough for them presumably they were good enough for rebel prisoners."

NO SUFFERING FROM COLD. "What is there in the charge as to lack of heating appliances in cold weather?

weather?"

'Dr. Wyeth says that there was one stove to every twenty feet in these sheds during the winter, but that not once during two months could he get near enough to the stove to feel its warmth—an astonishing statement, to say the least. He must have been very lazy or he could not have been very coid. He says that a number of men were frozen to death; that he counted eighteen bodies carried to the dead-house one morning after an intensely coid night, and yet this man who was always so far from the stove was not even frostbitten. He says, further, that they were so crowded into ther, that they were so crowded into the bunks that each man had only two feet of space. If this were true how could men be frozen? Animal heat alone would have kept them alive. It won't do."

THE PRISONERS WELL TREATED.
"The prisoners, then, were well

treated?"

"The prisoners were not only well treated, but they were exceptionally well treated. If they had not been their numerous sympathizers in this city would have raised a clamor. The city would have raised a clamor. The prisoners themselves could have complained to the prison authorities, or to the men who casually inspected and visited the prison. These officials and visitors were not hard-hearted men. Many of them were noted for their great humanity. Gen. Elkin, United States Quartermaster, who died a few days ago, was not only highly esteemed but universally beloved. The tenderness of his nature was feminine. It is a pity that he did not live a few weeks longer, that he might have answered these vile slanders himself. Gov. Hovey, who had charge of the prison part of the time mentioned by Dr. Wyeth, told metoday, with some emphasis, that Wyeth's statements regarding the slow starvation of the prisoners were falsehoods, so far as his administration was concerned. He said that the men in the prison were better fed than his own men outside; that they had bakers' bread, while his solders had hardtack. He said, also, that there were no cases of violence or shooting. Col. Carrington was his predecessor, and doubtless will speak for himself.

"So far as my father's administration is concerned." further said Mr. prisoners themselves could have com-

will speak for himself.

"So far as my father's administration is concerned," further said Mr. Morton, "Wyeth does not mention it. It has never been accused. On the contrary, it has been highly commended as being distinguished by that great humanity which gained for him the title of "The Soldiers' Friend," a humanity which not only met, but anticipated, the needs of the soldiers, and which ex uded to the prisoners as well. When Gov. Morton had charge he even consulted the tastes of the prisoners. He had an oven constructed within the barricade in order that the prisoners might prepare structed within the barricade in order that the prisoners might prepare corn bread, which they preferred to wheat bread. When, after the Don-elson fight, word was brought to him that 300 prisoners were in need of cloth-ing he telegraphed to the Secretary of War to have their wants supplied by the United States Quartermaster here, and the Adjutant-General's recorts and the Adjutant-General's reports show that after that shoes and clothing were furnished to the prisoners by the Government. My mother tells me that my father received many letters from ex-prisoners thanking him for his kudness to them during their confinement. I have heard him speak with the diseaset indignation of the conduct the deepest indignation of the conduct of the rebel authorities in refusing to of the rebel authorities in refusing to convey to the Union prisoners in the South articles of clothing and food which he had forwarded to them from the sity of guarding particular points, our army with the free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from point to point, to sit will be free to move from the necessary which he had forwarded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatwhich he accorded the Confederate which he accorded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatwhich he accorded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatwhich he accorded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatwhich he accorded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatwhich he accorded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatment of the Century representing tattered in the Century representing tattered as a line of the Century's artists."

The Camp Morton Controversy.

1Chicago Tr.bune (editoria) April 8, 1891.

The statement of the sufferings of Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton made in the Century by Dr. Wyeth of New York, formerly a Confederate officer, has been promptly challenged by Mr. Oliver T. Morton, son of the ex-Governor of Indiana, by Mr. W. R.

We print elsewhere an interview with Mr. Morton, son of the ex-Governor, which convicts Dr. Wyeth of gross exaggerations and misstatements if not of intentional falsifications made for the purpose of an offset to the undisputed cruelty which was practiced upon Union prisoners at Anderschylle Sutschurz Balle [ale practiced upon Union prisoners at Andersonville, Saisbury, Belle Isle, and other Southern prison pens. Further official testimony will be forthcoming to prove that the Century article is a tissue of misrepresentation. In the end it will have no other outcome than to establish the fact that the very publication of these exaggerations and introduction of the example of t tions and untruths is tantamount to a confession that the alleged cruelties and horrors of the Southern prisons

and horrors of the Southern prisons really were perpetrated.

The principal causes which induced sickness and mortality among the Confederate prisoners at the North were ennui and lack of steady occupation. Just as confinement in a penitentiary without labor will cause sickness and without labor will cause sickness and mortality, and in some cases insanity, the same environments in prison camps had the same effect in proportionate degree. Away from home and without employment of any kind it is no wonder many of them sickened and died. The case was the same at Camp Douglas, though, perhaps, not to the same extent, as the Chicago copperheads and southern sympathizers were allowed access to the prisoners and supplied them daily with deleacies until permission had to be refused because this familiarity of intercourse was improved to concot a plot for the outbreak of the prisoners and the locting, if not destruction, of the city. Of course there was a heavy mortality from the causes enumerated of Southern prisoners in Northern prisons, as there was of Northern prisones in Southern prisons. Homesickness also mortality, and in some cases insanity, the same environments in prison there was of Northern prisoners in Southern prisons. Homesickness also played an important part in superinducing other aliments, and the Southerners suffered more from this than the Northerners, as the larger majority of them were from country homes. As to the suffering from the change of climate that was inevitable. The men from Alabama, Georgia, Mississipi. on so stupendous a scale as some that was inevitable. The men form Alabama, Georgia, Mississipi, and other extreme Southern States on much intellectual and moral force, so much intellectual and moral force, so much intellectual and moral force, so induce will be such as to belittle all the radius of the past and to revolutionize completely the present.

From the memorable epoch of the closing of this war the great revolution in our mational life begins, and we take a fresh and glorious start.